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Contents

Resolutions

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
2006/4	Sustained economic growth for social development, including the eradication of poverty and hunger (E/2006/L.14 and E/2006/SR.29)	4	17 July 2006	10
2006/5	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (E/2006/L.13 and E/2006/SR.30)	5	18 July 2006	11
2006/6	Strengthening statistical capacity (E/2006/24 and E/2006/SR.37)	13 (c)	24 July 2006	14
2006/7	Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan (E/2006/27 and E/2006/SR.38)	14 (a)	25 July 2006	16
2006/8	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2006/27 and E/2006/SR.38)	14 (a)	25 July 2006	17
2006/9	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2006/27 and E/2006/SR.38)	14 (a)	25 July 2006	19
2006/10	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2006/L.11 and E/2006/SR.39)	7 (d)	26 July 2006	23
2006/11	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau (E/2006/L.21 and E/2006/SR.39)	7 (g)	26 July 2006	24
2006/12	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi (E/2006/L.19 and E/2006/SR.39)	7 (g)	26 July 2006	25
2006/13	Assessment of the ad hoc advisory groups of the Economic and Social Council on African countries emerging from conflict (E/2006/L.20 and E/2006/SR.39)	7 (g)	26 July 2006	26
2006/14	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/250 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2006/L.28 and E/2006/SR.40)	3 (a)	26 July 2006	27
2006/15	Promoting youth employment (E/2006/26 and E/2006/SR.40)	14 (b)	26 July 2006	35
2006/16	Comprehensive and integral international convention to protect and promote the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities (E/2006/26 and E/2006/SR.40)	14 (b)	26 July 2006	38

Resolution number	Title	Agenda item	Date adopted	Page
2006/17	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/2006/26 and E/2006/SR.40)	14 (b)	26 July 2006	40
2006/18	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development (E/2006/26 and E/2006/SR.40)	14 (b)	26 July 2006	44
2006/19	International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	45
2006/20	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	47
2006/21	Implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	66
2006/22	Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	68
2006/23	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	72
2006/24	International cooperation in the fight against corruption (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	80
2006/25	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	83
2006/26	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	86
2006/27	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	88
2006/28	International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	93
2006/29	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	94

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
2006/30	Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century (E/2006/28 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (d)	27 July 2006	97
2006/31	Using alternative development programmes to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants (E/2006/28 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (d)	27 July 2006	103
2006/32	Support for the National Drug Control Strategy of the Government of Afghanistan (E/2006/28 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (d)	27 July 2006	105
2006/33	Strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection (E/2006/28 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (d)	27 July 2006	108
2006/34	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs (E/2006/28 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (d)	27 July 2006	110
2006/35	The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States (E/2006/L.22 and E/2006/SR.41)	7 (c)	27 July 2006	112
2006/36	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2006/L.30 and E/2006/SR.41)	7 (e)	27 July 2006	114
2006/37	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2006/L.27 and E/2006/SR.41)	9	27 July 2006	116
2006/38	Workplan on reform of the Economic Commission for Europe and revised terms of reference of the Commission (E/2006/15/Add.1 and E/2006/SR.41)	10	27 July 2006	120
2006/39	Admission of Japan as a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2006/15/Add.1 and E/2006/SR.41)	10	27 July 2006	143
2006/40	Venue of the thirty-second session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2006/15/Add.1 and E/2006/SR.41)	10	27 July 2006	144
2006/41	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (E/2006/L.15, E/2006/L.29 and E/2006/SR.42)	6 (b)	27 July 2006	145

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
2006/42	Smoke-free United Nations premises (E/2006/L.10/Rev.1 and E/2006/SR.42)	7 (h)	27 July 2006	146
2006/43	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2006/L.17/Rev.1 and E/2006/SR.42)	11	27 July 2006	147
2006/44	Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B and 57/270 B (E/2006/L.35 and E/2006/SR.43)	6, 8, 13 and 14	28 July 2006	150
2006/45	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (E/2996/L.34 and E/2006/SR.43)	6 (a)	28 July 2006	152
2006/46	Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2006/L.37 and E/2006/SR.43)	6 and 13 (b)	28 July 2006	153
2006/47	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fifth session and dates, venue and provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Committee (E/2006/44, E/2006/L.31 and E/2006/SR.43)	13 (g)	28 July 2006	158
2006/48	Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2006/L.12, E/2006/L.36 and E/2006/SR.43)	13 (h)	28 July 2006	160
2006/49	Outcome of the sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2006/42 and Corr.1 and 2, E/2006/L.23 and E/2006/SR.43)	13 (i)	28 July 2006	162

Decisions

Decision number	Title	Agenda item	Date adopted	Page
2006/201C	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council (E/2006/SR.41)	1	27 July 2006	188
2006/218	Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 2006 (E/2006/100, E/2006/L.4, E/2006/78 and E/2006/SR.12)	1	3 July 2006	189
2006/219	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council (E/2006/50, E/2006/55 and E/2006/SR.16)	2	5 July 2006	189
2006/220	Multi-year work programme for the coordination segment and document considered under the item (E/2006/56 and E/2006/SR.29)	4	17 July 2006	189
2006/221	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2006/32 (Part I) and E/2006/SR.34)	12	21 July 2006	190
2006/222	Application of the non-governmental organization International Lesbian and Gay Association (E/2006/32 (Part I) and E/2006/SR.34)	12	21 July 2006	195
2006/223	Application of the non-governmental organization People in Need (E/2006/32 (Part I) and E/2006/SR.35)	12	21 July 2006	195
2006/224	Withdrawal of status of the non-governmental organization Islamic African Relief Agency (E/2006/32 (Part I) and E/2006/SR.35)	12	21 July 2006	195
2006/225	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2006/32 (Part II) and E/2006/SR.35)	12	21 July 2006	195
2006/226	Dates of the 2007 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and provisional agenda (E/2006/32 (Part II) and E/2006/SR.35)	12	21 July 2006	198
2006/227	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council on coordination, programme and other questions (E/2006/65, E/2006/66, E/2006/83, E/2006/SR.36 and E/2006/SR.41)	7 (a) and (e)	24 July 2006 27 July 2006	199
2006/228	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fourteenth session and provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Commission (E/2006/29 and E/2006/SR.37)	13 (a)	24 July 2006	200

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
2006/229	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions (A/61/25, E/2006/57 and E/2006/SR.37)	13 (e) and (k)	24 July 2006	200
2006/230	Proclamation of an International Year of Forests (E/2006/42 and Corr.2 and E/2006/SR.37)	13 (i)	24 July 2006	201
2006/231	Dates and venue for the seventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2006/42 and Corr.2 and E/2006/SR.37)	13 (i)	24 July 2006	201
2006/232	Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-seventh session and provisional agenda, dates and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission (E/2006/24 and E/2006/SR.37)	13 (c)	24 July 2006	201
2006/233	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on the work of its thirty-ninth session and provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission (E/2006/25 and E/2006/SR.37)	13 (f)	24 July 2006	205
2006/234	High-level panel discussion on the gender dimensions of international migration (E/2006/27 and Corr.1 and E/2006/SR.38)	14 (a)	25 July 2006	206
2006/235	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission (E/2006/27 and Corr.1 and E/2006/SR.38)	14 (a)	25 July 2006	209
2006/236	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with reports of the follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council (DP/2006/15 and DP/2006/16, E/2006/5, E/2005/34/Rev.1-E/ICEF/2005/5/Rev.1, E/2006/34 (Part I)-E/ICEF/2006/5 (Part I) and Add.1, E/2006/6-E/ICEF/2006/3, E/2006/36, E/2006/14 and E/2006/SR.40)	3 (b)	26 July 2006	210
2006/237	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2006/3, E/2006/82, E/2006/L.9 and E/2006/SR.40)	14 (e)	26 July 2006	211
2006/238	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission (E/2006/26 and E/2006/SR.40)	14 (b)	26 July 2006	212

Decision number	Title	Agenda item	Date adopted	Page
2006/239	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fifteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixteenth session (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	213
2006/240	Appointment of a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (c)	27 July 2006	217
2006/241	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fiftieth session of the Commission (E/2006/28 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (d)	27 July 2006	217
2006/242	Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (A/61/41 and Corr.1 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (g)	27 July 2006	219
2006/243	Recommendations contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its fifth session (E/2006/43, E/2006/L.18 and E/2006/SR.41)	14 (h)	27 July 2006	219
2006/244	Applications of intergovernmental organizations for observer status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2006/21, E/2006/68, E/2006/76, E/2006/87 and E/2006/SR.41)	1	27 July 2006	219
2006/245	Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the World Tourism Organization (E/2006/70 and E/2006/SR.41)	1	27 July 2006	220
2006/246	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation (E/2006/15 and Add.1, E/2006/16-20 and E/2006/SR.41)	10	27 July 2006	220
2006/247	Human settlements (E/2006/L.16 and E/2006/SR.41)	13 (d)	27 July 2006	221
2006/248	Report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control (E/2006/L.32 and E/2006/SR.42)	7 (h)	27 July 2006	221
2006/249	Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/61/67-E/2006/13 and E/2006/SR.42)	11	27 July 2006	221

Decision number	Title	Agenda item	Date adopted	Page
2006/250	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions (E/2006/23, E/INCB/2005/1, E/2006/65, E/2006/80, E/2006/86, E/2006/22 and E/2006/SR.41-43)	14 (a), (d) and (g)	27 July 2006	222
2006/251	Information and Communication Technologies Task Force (E/2006/L.33 and E/2006/SR.43)	7 (f)	28 July 2006	222
2006/252	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2006/32 (Parts I and II) and E/2006/SR.43)	12	28 July 2006	223
2006/253	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its eighth session (E/2006/33 and E/2006/SR.43)	13 (a)	28 July 2006	223
2006/254	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its ninth session (E/2006/31 and E/2006/SR.43)	13 (b)	28 July 2006	223
2006/255	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its sixth session and provisional agenda for its seventh session (E/2006/42 and Corr.2 and E/2006/SR.43)	13 (i)	28 July 2006	224
2006/256	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body (E/2006/30 and E/2006/SR.43)	14 (c)	28 July 2006	225

Resolutions

2006/4

Sustained economic growth for social development, including the eradication of poverty and hunger

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/264, 48/162, 50/227 and 57/270 B regarding the role of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling also its decision 2005/221 of 6 July 2005, in which it decided to consider, during the coordination segment of the substantive session in 2006, the theme "Sustained economic growth for social development, including the eradication of poverty and hunger",

Recognizing that eradication of hunger and poverty is a fundamental objective that must be at the centre of integral development initiatives and programmes of the United Nations system, including those aimed at the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, and recognizing the vital role played by these conferences and summits in shaping broad development visions and in identifying commonly agreed objectives,

1. *Urges* the United Nations system to enhance its assistance to developing countries, upon their request, in facilitating the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and efforts towards the eradication of poverty and hunger through comprehensive and multidimensional approaches;

2. *Requests* the United Nations system to conduct common country assessments and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes under the leadership of national Governments in such a way as to optimize their harmonization and alignment with national development strategies and priorities as well as efforts to improve the support for national development priorities and policies, and stresses that full national ownership, participation and leadership are required at all stages of those processes;

3. *Recognizes* the need to improve understanding of the complex interlinkages between economic growth and social development, and requests the Secretary-General to encourage the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, with the involvement of all stakeholders, where relevant, to undertake studies and analytical work at all levels on the social impact of the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Invites* the regional commissions, in cooperation with other entities of the United Nations system, regional organizations and other regional processes, where appropriate, to further contribute, within their respective mandates, to the implementation and review of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including, inter

alia, sustained economic growth for social development, including the eradication of poverty and hunger;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as the Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to encourage the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to review their current approaches in the area of economic growth and social development in order to effectively address and facilitate the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; in this regard underlines the need for exchange of experiences and the application, where appropriate, of relevant lessons learned; and in this context, requests that these be brought to the attention of Member States and the relevant governing bodies.

29th plenary meeting
17 July 2006

2006/5

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, and recalling other relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Council,

Welcoming the fact that at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2006, the Economic and Social Council considered the theme "Strengthening of the coordination of United Nations humanitarian assistance: implementing improved humanitarian response at all levels, including strengthening capacity, with particular attention to recent humanitarian emergencies including severe natural disasters",

Welcoming also the fact that the Economic and Social Council held panels on gender-based violence in humanitarian emergencies and chronically underfunded emergencies,

Recognizing the clear relationship between emergency, rehabilitation, and development and that, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development, and that emergency measures should be seen as a step towards long-term development,

Recalling the Hyogo Declaration[1] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[2] as adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005,

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[1] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Also takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for El Salvador and Guatemala,[4] on strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the South Asian earthquake disaster — Pakistan,[5] and on strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster;[6]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to continue to identify and use, as appropriate and available, local resources and expertise from within the affected country and/or its neighbours in response to humanitarian needs;

4. *Encourages* Member States to continue their efforts in preparedness and disaster risk reduction, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts in this regard;

5. *Requests* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to continue to engage systematically with relevant authorities and organizations at the regional and national levels to support efforts to strengthen humanitarian response capacities at all levels, in particular through preparedness programmes, with a view to improving the overall adequacy of the deployment of resources;

6. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should make efforts to enhance existing humanitarian capacities, knowledge and institutions, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology and expertise to developing countries;

7. *Emphasizes*, in this regard, the importance of strengthening health sector humanitarian response capacity, and calls upon the relevant entities of the United Nations and all States to cooperate in this regard;

8. *Encourages* all States to strengthen their capacity to respond to natural and man-made disasters, including by establishing or strengthening national contingency plans and developing or strengthening, as appropriate, disaster management institutions, also encourages the sharing of knowledge and experience among States, and further encourages the international community to support, upon request, national efforts in this regard;

9. *Also encourages* national Governments to create an enabling environment for capacity-building of local authorities and local and national non-governmental and community-based organizations, and encourages the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and organizations to support national authorities in their capacity-building programmes designed to enhance the participation and contribution of local authorities and local and national non-governmental and community-based organizations, including through technical cooperation, and long-term partnerships based on the recognition of their important role in providing humanitarian assistance;

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[3] A/61/85-E/2006/81.

[4] A/61/78-E/2006/61.

[5] A/61/79-E/2006/67.

[6] A/61/87-E/2006/77.

10. *Recognizes* the importance of involving, as appropriate, relevant entities, including non-governmental organizations, that provide humanitarian assistance in national and local coordination efforts, and invites those entities to participate in the improvement of humanitarian assistance, as appropriate;

11. *Invites* the relevant United Nations humanitarian entities to continue their efforts to coordinate, as appropriate, with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the provision of humanitarian assistance;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to develop more systematic links with Member States offering military assets for natural disaster response in order to identify the availability of such assets and to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council in this regard;

13. *Recalls* the 2003 "Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies"[7] as well as the 1994 "Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief",[8] and stresses the value of their use and of the development by the United Nations in consultation with States and other relevant actors of further guidance on civil-military relations in the context of humanitarian activities and transition situations;

14. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on progress achieved in developing and improving mechanisms for the use of emergency standby capacities;

15. *Requests* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to continue to improve the analysis and reporting of comprehensive financial information through its Financial Tracking Service, and encourages Member States, multilateral and private donors, relevant United Nations humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide timely and accurate information on contributions;

16 *Encourages* the relevant United Nations entities to continue to provide timely information, through existing channels, on the results achieved in the use of funds made available for humanitarian assistance;

17. *Takes note* of the efforts by the United Nations system to further enhance the coordination of its emergency humanitarian assistance;

18. *Welcomes* efforts to strengthen the humanitarian response capacity of and the support to the United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators and to United Nations country teams, including through the provision of necessary training, the identification of resources and improving the identification and selection of United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators, to help to provide a timely, predictable and appropriate response to humanitarian needs and to further improve United Nations coordination activities at the field level, and requests the Secretary-General to continue efforts in this regard;

19. *Stresses* the importance of a coordinated process of assessing lessons learned in the international response to a given humanitarian emergency;

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[7] Available from www.reliefweb.int.

[8] Department of Humanitarian Affairs publication, DHA/94/95.

20. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Central Emergency Response Fund, as set out in General Assembly resolution 60/124 of 15 December 2005, and looks forward to receiving the report to be submitted to the General Assembly on the use of the Fund with a view to maximizing its impact and improving its functioning;

21. *Encourages* the international community to provide humanitarian assistance in proportion to needs and on the basis of needs assessments, with a view to ensuring a more equitable distribution of humanitarian assistance across humanitarian emergencies, including those of a protracted nature, as well as fuller coverage of the needs of all sectors, and to this end requests United Nations organizations, including the United Nations country teams, to continue developing, and improving where appropriate, transparent needs-assessment mechanisms;

22. *Re-emphasizes* that the discussions of humanitarian policies and activities by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should be continuously revitalized by Member States with a view to enhancing their relevance, efficiency and impact;

23. *Recommends* that the General Assembly, in order to have a more focused discussion on humanitarian issues, explore the possibility at its sixty-first session of reallocating to the plenary of the General Assembly the sub-items of its agenda related to the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations currently considered by the Second Committee;

24. *Encourages* Member States to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on humanitarian issues, based on their respective mandates and taking into account comparative advantages and existing complementarities of the two bodies;

25. *Decides* to continue to use informal settings, as they exist within its humanitarian segment, as an opportunity for Member States to be informed about and exchange views on humanitarian issues;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report lessons learned and best practices in the implementation of the pilot projects using the cluster approach, in consultation with affected countries and with the active involvement of relevant United Nations humanitarian entities;

27. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in his next report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

30th plenary meeting
18 July 2006

2006/6
Strengthening statistical capacity

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned that (a) there still exists in many countries a lack of adequate data to (i) assess national trends in the context of monitoring progress towards the realization of all the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and (ii) inform and monitor the implementation of national development policies and strategies, and (b) in many countries where data do exist, there is lack of capacity to use them and, in certain cases where country data are available, they are not used to the extent possible,

Affirming that without a coordinated effort to enhance and sustain statistical capability in many developing countries and countries with economies in transition, effective monitoring of progress towards national as well as internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, is being compromised,

Recognizing the fundamental importance of sustainable national statistical capacity to produce reliable and timely indicators of a country's progress,

Expressing its concern about the validity of the use by international agencies of imputed data, particularly when there is a lack of transparency in their methodology,

Recalling its resolution 2000/27 of 28 July 2000, in which it reaffirmed the importance of national efforts to build statistical capacity in all countries, including through statistical training, and of effective international support in this context for developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Further recalling its resolution 2005/13 of 22 July 2005, in which it noted the critical importance of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses for meeting data needs for the follow-up activities to the international conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit,

Stressing that all review and follow-up processes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields must focus on the progress made in the implementation of commitments,

Reiterating the need for continued efforts by the Statistical Commission to further improve the list of indicators on implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including by means of methodological and technical refinement of the existing indicators,

Further reiterating the need to apply and further develop indicators on means of implementation to evaluate progress towards conference goals in creating an enabling environment for development,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify their efforts to strengthen national statistical capacity in order to produce reliable and timely statistics and indicators for the monitoring of:

(i) National development policies and strategies;

(ii) The implementation of commitments and the achievement of all development goals at the national, regional and international levels;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, including the United Nations Statistics Division and the regional commissions and international agencies to support national efforts in building and strengthening national statistical capacity, in particular of developing countries;

3. *Encourages* the strengthening of statistical capacity of the relevant international agencies;

4. *Urges* donor countries and organizations and the international and regional statistical community to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in strengthening statistical capacity in support of development. They should largely build upon existing national, regional and international initiatives in a coordinated manner and encourage other initiatives to address significant gaps that might emerge;

5. *Calls upon* all international agencies, through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Indicators, under the coordination of the United Nations Statistics Division and in accordance with the guidance provided by Member States through the Statistical Commission, to improve the coverage, transparency, and reporting on all indicators in order to enhance the database on all Millennium Development Goals, including through:

(a) Defining priorities and developing a strategy to improve data for all indicators;

(b) Identifying ways, including through capacity-building where needed to improve countries' reporting on all Millennium Development Goals;

(c) Avoiding imputation unless specific country data are available for reliable imputations following consultations with concerned countries and through transparent methodologies;

(d) Ensuring that the supporting metadata comply with guidelines developed by an expert panel constituted by the Statistical Commission for that purpose, and in this regard requests the Secretariat to forward recommendations to the Statistical Commission for consideration and adoption;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution in the context of the regular report on statistical capacity-building to be presented under the relevant agenda item for discussion by the Statistical Commission at its thirty-eighth session.

37th plenary meeting
24 July 2006

2006/7
Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 60/32 A and B of 30 November 2005, on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security and emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan, in particular the references to the situation of women and girls,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 1589 (2005) of 24 March 2005 and 1659 (2006) of 15 February 2006, on the situation in Afghanistan, and 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, on women and peace and security, *Recalling further* its resolution 2005/8 of 21 July 2005, on the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[9]

2. *Welcomes* the references to the situation of women and girls in General Assembly resolutions 60/32 A and B;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take into account a gender perspective when preparing the reports requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 60/32 A and B and to include a specific and substantive section focusing on the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan in those reports;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit those reports to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-first session.

38th plenary meeting
25 July 2006

2006/8
Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women,[10]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[11] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action[12] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[13]

Recalling also its resolution 2005/43 of 26 July 2005 and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[14] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Recalling the importance of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 57/337 of 3 July 2003, on the prevention of armed conflict, and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, on women and peace and security,

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[9] E/CN.6/2006/5.

[10] E/CN.6/2006/4.

[11] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[12] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[13] See General Assembly resolutions S-23/2 and S-23/3.

[14] See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

Expressing the urgent need for the full resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and towards the speedy achievement of a final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Concerned about the grave situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, resulting from the severe impact of ongoing illegal Israeli settlement activities and the unlawful construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, as well as the severe consequences arising from Israeli military operations on and sieges of civilian areas, which have impacted detrimentally their social and economic conditions and deepened the humanitarian crisis faced by them and their families,

Welcoming the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights[15] on the issue of Palestinian pregnant women giving birth at Israeli checkpoints owing to denial of access by Israel to hospitals, with a view to ending this Israeli practice,

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*[16] and recalling also General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004,

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[17] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[17] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[18] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing its condemnation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, especially the excessive use of force against Palestinian civilians, many of them women and children, resulting in injury and loss of human life,

1. *Calls upon* the concerned parties, as well as the international community, to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the full resumption of the peace process on its agreed basis, taking into account the common ground already gained, and calls for measures for tangible improvement of the difficult situation on the ground and the living conditions faced by Palestinian women and their families;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains a major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development planning of their society;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[19] the Regulations annexed to The Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907[20] and the

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[15] A/60/324.

[16] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

[17] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[18] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[19] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[20] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,[21] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to provide urgently needed assistance and services in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[11] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action[12] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";[13]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation, to assist Palestinian women by all available means, including those laid out in the report of the Secretary-General[10] and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-first session a report, including information provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

38th plenary meeting
25 July 2006

2006/9

Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2005/48 of 27 July 2005, in which the Council welcomed the progress made in the review of the working methods of several functional commissions and invited those functional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies that had not yet done so to continue to examine their methods of work, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in order better to pursue the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, and to submit their reports to the Council in 2006,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Commission on the Status of Women for the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[22]

Recognizing that the organization of work of the Commission should contribute to advancing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[23] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

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[21] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[22] General Assembly resolutions S-23/2 and S-23/3.

Recognizing also that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the fulfilment of the obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[24] are mutually reinforcing in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women,

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and underlining the catalytic role of the Commission in promoting gender mainstreaming,

Recognizing the importance of non-governmental organizations, as well as other civil society actors, in advancing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and, in this respect, the work of the Commission,

A. Methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

1. *Decides* that, from its fifty-first session, the Commission on the Status of Women will consider one priority theme at each session, based on the Beijing Platform for Action[23] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;[22]

2. *Also decides* that the Commission will continue to hold, on an annual basis, a general discussion on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", and recommends that statements identify goals attained, achievements, gaps and challenges in relation to the implementation of previous commitments made with regard to the priority theme;

3. *Further decides* that the annual interactive high-level round table will focus on experiences, lessons learned and good practices, including results with supporting data, where available, in relation to the implementation of previous commitments made with regard to the priority theme;

4. *Decides* that each year the Commission will discuss ways and means to accelerate implementation of the previous commitments made with regard to the priority theme through:

(a) An interactive expert panel to identify key policy initiatives in order to accelerate their implementation;

(b) An interactive expert panel on capacity-building on gender mainstreaming in relation to the priority theme, based on an exchange of national and regional experiences, lessons learned and good practices, including results with supporting data, where available, with the participation of technical experts and statisticians;

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[23] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[24] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

5. *Also decides* that there will be one outcome to the annual discussions on the priority theme, in the form of agreed conclusions, negotiated by all States, which shall both identify gaps and challenges in the implementation of previous commitments and make action-oriented recommendations for all States, relevant intergovernmental bodies, mechanisms and entities of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, in order to accelerate their implementation, and which would be widely disseminated to the United Nations system, where relevant, and made widely available by all States to the public in their own countries, as appropriate;

6. *Further decides* that each year the Commission will evaluate progress in the implementation of the agreed conclusions on a priority theme from a previous session through an interactive dialogue among all States and observers to identify means to accelerate their implementation, focusing on national and regional activities in support of the implementation of the agreed conclusions, including, where appropriate, supported by reliable statistics, sex-disaggregated data and other quantitative and qualitative information to illustrate monitoring and reporting;

7. *Decides* that the outcome of this evaluation will be in the form of a summary submitted by the Chairperson of the Commission, prepared in consultation with the regional groups, through the members of the Bureau;

8. *Also decides* that the Commission will continue to discuss emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men that require urgent consideration;

9. *Requests* the Bureau of the Commission, prior to each session, to identify, in consultation with all States, through their regional groups, an emerging issue for consideration by the Commission, taking into account developments at the global and regional levels as well as planned activities within the United Nations, where increased attention to gender perspectives is required;

10. *Decides* that the emerging issue will be addressed by an interactive expert panel focusing on achievements, gaps and challenges through an exchange of national and regional experiences, lessons learned and good practices, including results with supporting data, where available, and that the outcome of this discussion will be in the form of a summary submitted by the Chairperson of the Commission, prepared in consultation with the regional groups, through the members of the Bureau;

11. *Requests* that, from the fifty-first session of the Commission, the Division for the Advancement of Women will organize a panel event in the margins of each annual session to enable a preliminary discussion on the priority theme of the subsequent session;

12. *Invites* all gender-specific United Nations entities and other relevant United Nations entities, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, to contribute, where appropriate, to the discussion on the priority theme of the Commission;

13. *Decides*, in view of the traditional importance of non-governmental organizations in the advancement of women, that, in accordance with Economic and

Social Council resolutions 1996/6 of 22 July 1996 and 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, such organizations should be encouraged to participate, to the maximum extent possible, in the work of the Commission and in the monitoring and implementation process related to the Fourth World Conference on Women, and requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements to ensure full utilization of existing channels of communication with non-governmental organizations in order to facilitate broad-based participation and dissemination of information;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the continuation of the annual parliamentary meetings organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, as well as the programme of side events held on the occasion of the sessions of the Commission;

15. *Invites* the regional commissions to continue to contribute to the work of the Commission;

16. *Encourages* all States to consider including technical experts and statisticians, including from ministries with expertise relevant to the themes under consideration, as well as representatives of non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors, as appropriate, on their delegations to the Commission;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, on an annual basis, a report on the priority theme including proposals for possible indicators, elaborated in cooperation with the Statistical Commission, to measure progress in implementation with regard to the priority theme;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, on an annual basis, a report on progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes, with a particular focus on the priority theme;

19. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in the annual report to the General Assembly on measures taken and progress achieved in the follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the annual report to the Economic and Social Council on the review and appraisal of the system-wide implementation of Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, an assessment of the impact of the Commission's input to discussions within the United Nations system;

20. *Welcomes* the continuation of the biennial consideration by the Commission of the proposed programme of work of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women;

21. *Decides* that the Commission, at its fifty-third session, should review the functioning of its revised methods of work, in the light of the outcome of the discussions on strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, in order to ensure the effective functioning of the Commission;

22. *Also decides* that, at its fifty-third session, the Commission will discuss the possibility of conducting in 2010 a review and appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

B. Themes for the period 2007-2009

23. *Further decides* that:

(a) In 2007, the priority theme will be "The elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child", and progress will be evaluated in the implementation of the agreed conclusions from the forty-eighth session of the Commission on the role of men and boys in achieving gender equality;[25]

(b) In 2008, the priority theme will be "Financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women", and progress will be evaluated in the implementation of the agreed conclusions from the forty-eighth session of the Commission on women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peacebuilding;[26]

(c) In 2009, the priority theme will be "The equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men, including caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS", and progress will be evaluated in the implementation of the agreed conclusions from the fiftieth session of the Commission on the equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes at all levels.[27]

38th plenary meeting
25 July 2006

2006/10
Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004 and 2005/46 of 27 July 2005 and its decision 2004/322 of 11 November 2004,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti;[28]

2. *Commends* the Government and people of Haiti for the successful legislative and presidential elections, and welcomes the support provided by the international community to this process;

3. *Welcomes* the extension of the time frame for the Interim Cooperation Framework to allow for the preparation of a national poverty reduction strategy and the continued support provided by donors, the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions under the Framework;

4. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group until the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in July 2007, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on Haiti's long-term development strategy to promote socio-economic recovery and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti,

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[25] Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/11.

[26] Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/12.

[27] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 7* (E/2006/27-E/CN.5/2006/15), chap. I, sect. D.

[28] E/2006/69 and Corr.1.

based on the long-term national development priorities, building upon the Interim Cooperation Framework and the forthcoming poverty reduction strategy, and stressing the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms;

5. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, and requests him to continue to support the Group's activities adequately;

6. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, in accomplishing its mandate, to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General, the United Nations Development Group, relevant United Nations funds and programmes and specialized agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions, regional organizations and institutions, including the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Community, the Inter-American Development Bank and other major stakeholders;

7. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group to submit a report on its work, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2007;

8. *Decides* that the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group will be reviewed at the substantive session of 2007, with a view to considering whether to continue its mandate, based on the Council's consideration of the report of the Advisory Group and the situation then prevailing in Haiti, with due account being taken of the creation of the Peacebuilding Commission.

39th plenary meeting
26 July 2006

2006/11
Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2002/1 of 15 July 2002, 2003/1 of 31 January 2003, 2003/53 of 24 July 2003, 2004/1 of 3 May 2004, 2004/59 and 2004/61 of 23 July 2004, 2005/2 of 1 March 2005 and 2005/32 of 26 July 2005 and its decision 2002/304 of 25 October 2002,

Welcoming the successful conclusion of the second round of Presidential elections on 24 July 2005 and the formal completion of the transitional period, and encouraging the Government of Guinea-Bissau to continue its efforts to further deepen transparency and good governance,

Recognizing the continuing efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to improve its management of public administration and to strengthen economic reforms,

Expressing concern at the emerging food crisis in the southern part of the country, and in this regard expressing appreciation for the continuing efforts of the World Food Programme to assist vulnerable populations in Guinea-Bissau,

Welcoming the positive and constructive role of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau in supporting the country in its pursuit of its pressing short- and long-term development objectives,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau;[29]

2. *Invites* the donor community to provide support, including its consideration of providing, where appropriate, the budgetary support needed to enable the minimum functioning of the State, in particular by providing additional contributions through the Emergency Economic Management Fund managed by the United Nations Development Programme;

3. *Notes* the importance of funding the country's poverty reduction strategy plan, and expresses concern that the two previous donor round-table conferences did not take place as scheduled, and in that regard encourages all partners of Guinea-Bissau to participate in the donor round-table conference scheduled to be held in the last quarter of 2006;

4. *Reaffirms* the need to create an enabling environment in Guinea-Bissau for the promotion of sustainable development in the country, expresses support for the efforts of Guinea-Bissau to carry out economic reforms, and in that regard renews its invitation to the authorities and all relevant actors of Guinea-Bissau to consolidate political and institutional stability;

5. *Urges* the international community to remain engaged with Guinea-Bissau, and in that regard decides to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau until the substantive session of 2007 of the Economic and Social Council.

39th plenary meeting
26 July 2006

2006/12
Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2002/1 of 15 July 2002, 2003/16 of 21 July 2003, 2003/50 of 24 July 2003, 2004/2 of 3 May 2004, 2004/59 and 2004/60 of 23 July 2004, 2005/1 of 1 March 2005 and 2005/33 of 26 July 2005 and its decision 2003/311 of 22 August 2003,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi;[30]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government and people of Burundi for the successful conclusion of the political transition;

3. *Commends* the Government of Burundi for its efforts to consolidate the authority of the institutions concerned and to engage in economic and social recovery;

4. *Expresses concern* as to the high level of vulnerability of the population in Burundi, including refugees returning to Burundi, commends donors for their continued humanitarian assistance, and encourages them to provide funds for the

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[29] E/2006/8.

[30] E/2006/53.

United Nations consolidated appeals for 2006, including the contingency plan elaborated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for refugee return;

5. *Commends* the authorities of Burundi for preparing an emergency programme and finalizing the poverty reduction strategy paper and its three-year implementation plan;

6. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi to continue to pursue peace talks to achieve permanent peace and stability in Burundi;

7. *Commends* the Government of Burundi on its efforts to improve governance, and in this regard encourages it to continue its fight against corruption;

8. *Commends* those donors that have increased their support to Burundi, and calls for rapid disbursement of funds committed at the conference of development partners, held on 28 February 2006 in Bujumbura;

9. *Invites* donor countries and the institutions concerned to take part in the donor conference organized by the Government of Burundi to be held in Bujumbura in the third quarter of 2006, to work with the National Committee for Aid Coordination established by the Government to increase dialogue with donors, and to support the Government with commensurate means and resources, including where appropriate to consider providing direct budgetary support;

10. *Commends* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group for its innovative and constructive work in support of Burundi, and welcomes the decision of the Peacebuilding Commission to address the needs of Burundi;

11. *Decides* to terminate the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi.

39th plenary meeting
26 July 2006

2006/13

Assessment of the ad hoc advisory groups of the Economic and Social Council on African countries emerging from conflict

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2003/50 of 24 July 2003 and 2004/59 of 23 July 2004,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[31]

2. *Commends* the ad hoc advisory groups for their innovative and constructive work in promoting international provision of support to Guinea-Bissau and Burundi and sensitizing a wide range of development partners to their specific needs through the partnership approach that has been adopted by the advisory groups;

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[31] E/2006/64.

3. *Also commends* the ad hoc advisory groups for promoting a comprehensive approach to political stability and economic and social development, based on an integrated approach to relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, and for fostering interaction and coordination among United Nations system and other actors working in the countries concerned;

4. *Welcomes* the increased collaboration fostered by the ad hoc advisory groups with the United Nations system organizations and the Bretton Woods institutions, and encourages further coordination with those bodies;

5. *Calls upon* the national authorities of Guinea-Bissau and Burundi and their development partners to give due consideration to the recommendations formulated by the ad hoc advisory groups on the elaboration of a long-term vision for the development of those countries;

6. *Invites* the donor community to translate pledges made for support to the countries concerned, inter alia, through the United Nations consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance, into disbursements, including, where appropriate, its consideration of providing direct budgetary support in order to ensure the delivery of concrete benefits to the populations concerned and to sustain peacebuilding efforts;

7. *Acknowledges* the value of the lessons learned from the ad hoc advisory groups and decides to bring this experience to the attention of relevant United Nations bodies.

39th plenary meeting
26 July 2006

2006/14

Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/250 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Recalling also its resolution 2005/7 of 20 July 2005,

Emphasizing the importance of the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming its role in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations development system to ensure that those policy orientations are implemented on a system-wide basis, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, *Reaffirming also* that the fundamental characteristics of operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant-based nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the development needs of recipient countries in a flexible manner, and that operational activities are carried out for the benefit of recipient countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Stressing that the purpose of reform is to make the United Nations development system more efficient and effective in supporting developing countries in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, on the basis of their national development strategies, and stressing also that reform should enhance organizational efficiency and achieve concrete development results,

Emphasizing that operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be valued and assessed on the basis of their impact on recipient countries as contributions to enhance their capacity to pursue poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[32]

Funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the funding options and modalities for financing operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[33]

3. *Recognizes* the importance of further considering funding options and modalities for financing the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, with the aim of generating, on a voluntary basis, adequate resources including core resources, and increasing the reliability and predictability thereof to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Stresses* that increased funding to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, should be combined with higher quality and better delivery of aid, simplified and harmonized operational processes, reduced transactions costs, more effective use of resources and enhanced national ownership;

5. *Emphasizes* that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system is key to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and in that regard recognizes the mutually reinforcing links between increased effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the United Nations development system, achieving concrete results in assisting developing countries in eradicating poverty and achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development through operational activities for development and the overall resourcing of the United Nations development system;

6. *Stresses* that core resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations

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[32] E/2006/58.

[33] A/60/83-E/2005/72.

system, and in that regard notes that the overall increase in core resources has not been sustained and that the overall volume of core resources fell in 2004 in some parts of the system, and also notes that some targets of the multi-year funding frameworks and strategies of the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies have not been met;

7. *Notes* that the increased use of restrictively earmarked non-core resources reduces the influence of the governing bodies and can lead to the fragmentation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and can thus constrain their effectiveness;

8. *Also notes* the establishment of the thematic trust funds linked to agency-specific funding frameworks and strategies established by the respective governing bodies as a funding modality complementary to core resources, while recognizing that non-core resources are not a substitute for core resources and that unearmarked contributions are vital for the coherence and harmonization of the operational activities for development;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Development Group, to provide, in view of the preparations of the 2007 triennial comprehensive policy review, a consolidated overview of the biennial costs of the resident coordinator function and its current funding mechanisms;

10. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2004[34] as well as the note by the Secretary-General on the review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation;[35]

11. Requests the Secretary-General, in order to enhance understanding of funding trends in the United Nations development system and humanitarian field, to further refine data contained in that report, with a view to promoting a concerted effort by entities of the United Nations system to standardize data and statistical practices that reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between funding for humanitarian assistance and for long-term development cooperation channelled through the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and the United Nations Secretariat, in collaboration with organizations repository of relevant information and statistics, as appropriate;

12. *Notes* the importance of enhancing the predictability, sustainability and increase of funding and in this context notes the introduction by most United Nations funds, programmes and organizations of multi-year funding frameworks and strategies and requests the Secretary-General in view of the 2007 triennial comprehensive policy review, to provide information on the status of the use, efficiency and harmonization of those instruments;

National capacity-building

13. *Stresses* that developing countries, in their efforts to meet the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, should be supported by the United Nations system in the development and

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[34] A/61/77-E/2006/59.

[35] E/2006/60.

enhancement of their national capacities consistent with their needs, with the aim of strengthening national ownership and leadership over external assistance and aid coordination in support of their national development strategies, including further strengthening of their capacity to utilize effectively the various aid modalities, including system-wide approaches and budget support;

14. *Also stresses* the need for a systematic and comprehensive United Nations capacity-building effort that would support the preparation and implementation of national development strategies, which should benefit from strengthened linkages between the normative work of the United Nations system and its operational activities;

15. *Notes* the establishment of a United Nations Development Group working group on capacity development and in this regard looks forward to the improvements in the effectiveness of United Nations country teams in enhancing capacity-building and national ownership of the development process by developing countries, while expressing concern about the poor quality of reporting by the United Nations system on measures and results of the efforts to address the sustainability of capacity-building, relating in particular to the use of national execution, national expertise and technologies, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to report on progress made using existing reporting mechanisms;

16. *Reiterates* that the United Nations development system should use, to the fullest extent possible, national execution and available national expertise and technologies as the norm in the implementation of operational activities and in this context notes the decisions by some governing bodies of the United Nations funds and programmes to strengthen the implementation modalities of national execution;

17. *Notes* the various activities undertaken by the United Nations development system to strengthen capacity-building of developing countries, but recognizes that developing countries, in order to meet the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, should have access to new and emerging technologies, including information and communication technologies, which requires technology transfer, technical cooperation and the building and nurturing of scientific and technological capacity to participate in the development and adaptation of these technologies to local conditions, and in that regard urges Member States and the United Nations system to ensure the promotion and transfer of new and emerging technologies to developing countries;

Transaction costs and efficiency

18. *Also notes* the efforts of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to examine ways to further simplify their rules and procedures and, in that context, to accord the issue of simplification and harmonization high priority, and further notes the steps taken, including: the promotion of common shared support services including the development of banking, administrative and financial procedures; the agreement by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on harmonized definitions and principles for cost recovery; and the establishment of the first joint office pilots and various hosting arrangements for non-resident agencies and agencies that have smaller programmes by resident agencies, consistent with their respective mandates;

19. *Encourages* the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to step up their efforts, in consultation with national Governments and in accordance with their developments needs and priorities, to, inter alia, rationalize their country presence through common premises and co-location, further implement the joint office model, where appropriate, expand common shared support services, including security, information technology, telecommunications, travel, banking and administrative and financial procedures including for procurement, harmonization of the principles of cost-recovery policies, including that of full cost recovery, and alignment of the regional technical support structures and regional bureaux at headquarters level, including their regional coverage, as well as further simplification and harmonization measures, and to continue to monitor and assess experiences undergone and lessons learned;

Common country assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework

20. *Welcomes* the efforts made so far by the United Nations system in the use of the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in order to achieve greater country-level programmatic coherence within the system in alignment with national priorities and to foster teamwork among the organizations of the system;

21. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to foster a more inclusive approach to assisting developing countries in obtaining information about and better access to the expertise and services available within the system, in particular in non-resident agencies, and in that regard calls for the strengthening and effective use of arrangements such as system-wide knowledge management;

22. *Recognizes* that resident coordinators, in meeting their obligation to ensure effective and efficient coordination of operational activities, have the responsibility to inform, in regular consultation with national Governments, the relevant United Nations organizations, funds and programmes of existing opportunities consistent with their respective mandates for their possible participation in country-level development processes;

23. *Notes* the progress made in developing simplified programming processes and tools and the efforts to enhance the capacity of United Nations country teams to develop strategically focused, demand-driven and results-based joint programmes, aligned with national priorities, and, in that regard, encourages assessment of experiences and lessons learned;

24. *Invites* the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions to continue to explore ways to enhance their dialogue and, in full accordance with the priorities of recipient country Governments, to ensure greater consistency between their strategic frameworks used at the country level;

Resident coordinator system

25. *Reaffirms* that the resident coordinator system, within the framework of national ownership, has a key role to play in the effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations system at the country level, including in the formulation of the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and is a key instrument for the efficient and effective coordination of

the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and requests the United Nations system, including the funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and the Secretariat, to enhance support to the resident coordinator system;

26. *Takes note* in that regard of reporting on the improved training provided to the resident coordinators, and urges continued consideration of these and other proposals on support to the resident coordinator system;

27. *Calls for* an acceleration of the development and implementation of a comprehensive accountability framework for resident coordinators, as well as performance appraisal tools and procedures for resident coordinators;

28. *Reiterates* the need to ensure the functioning of the resident coordinator system in a participatory, collegial and accountable manner;

Country-level capacity of the United Nations system

29. *Also reiterates* the need for the range and level of skills and expertise assembled by the United Nations system at the country level to be commensurate with that needed to deliver on the priorities specified in each country's United Nations Development Assistance Framework, in line with the national development strategies and plans, including poverty reduction strategy papers where they exist, and to correspond to the technical backstopping and capacity-building needs and requirements of developing countries;

30. *Underscores* the importance of reducing the administrative and procedural burden at the country level in the design and delivery of development assistance, on the entities of the United Nations system and recipient countries in order to optimize the impact of such assistance on the development process of countries;

Evaluation of operational activities for development

31. *Emphasizes* the importance of national ownership and leadership of the evaluation process of operational activities for development and of building national evaluation capacities, including through the intergovernmental process aimed at providing coherent guidance to the United Nations funds and programmes as well as the specialized agencies, and also emphasizes the importance of the independence and impartiality of the evaluation function within the United Nations system;

32. *Takes notes* of the endorsement in 2005 of the norms and standards for evaluation by the United Nations system through the United Nations Evaluation Group as constituting a contribution to strengthening evaluation as a United Nations system function;

33. *Notes* the adoption by some United Nations organizations of evaluation policies that have been developed based on the norms and standards for evaluation endorsed by the United Nations Evaluation Group, and looks forward to further progress in that regard;

34. *Recalls* the need for country-level evaluations of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework at the end of the programming cycle, based on the results matrix of the framework, with full participation and leadership of the recipient Government;

Regional dimension

35. *Notes* the initiatives and efforts of a number of funds, programmes and agencies to decentralize and regionalize their activities in order to improve their efficiency and their response to national needs;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group, to encourage the funds, programmes and agencies to seek, within their decentralization and regionalization efforts, synergies and complementarities with each other and the regional commissions;

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, in view of the preparations of the 2007 triennial comprehensive policy review, information on progress made in the alignment of the regional coverage of regional bureaux and regional technical support structures of the funds, programmes and agencies;

Gender

38. *Takes note* of the efforts made within entities of the United Nations system to mainstream a gender perspective and to pursue gender equality in their country programmes, planning instruments and sector-wide programmes;

39. *Notes* that recent reviews of accountability mechanisms have found some persistent weaknesses in tracking allocations and expenditures for gender equality in the United Nations system;

40. *Recognizes* that gender-related targets have not yet been met for the recruitment of resident coordinators and that further measures would need to be taken in that regard, and urges the United Nations system within this context to do more, with due regard to representation of women from developing countries and keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation;

South-South cooperation and development of national capacities

41. *Calls upon* all the entities of the United Nations system to further enhance their support to South-South cooperation;

42. *Reiterates* the need to mobilize additional resources for enhancing South-South cooperation, including from both the United Nations system and donors and through triangular cooperation;

43. *Recognizes* that, while most United Nations entities have focal points to promote South-South cooperation, there is a need for uniform information-sharing standards among United Nations entities to enable system-wide overview of progress made in that regard;

Transition from relief to development

44. *Takes note* of the ongoing work within the United Nations system to address the complex issue of transition from relief to development to enable the United Nations system, the wider donor community and the affected State to approach transition with a coherent response and strategy;

45. *Encourages* further efforts to build levels of national capacities during the transition from relief to development by, inter alia, adopting policies to systematically implement capacity-building;

46. *Notes* the efforts by the United Nations Development Programme, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Development Group office to develop a joint programme to provide joint coordination support during transition on an institutionalized basis, and requests further information on the progress made in that regard;

47. *Encourages* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to coordinate closely with national authorities so as to make optimal use of available national capacity in relief efforts;

48. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations entities to further increase efforts, where appropriate, with due consideration of national data, to harmonize data collection and information management, during the transition phase of relief to development and make that information available to the Member State concerned;

49. *Also calls upon* the relevant United Nations entities to support national efforts directed towards data collection and information evaluation through capacity-building and technical cooperation;

50. *Stresses* the need for adequate, sustained and timely resources to be devoted to the recovery phase in situations of transition from relief to development;

Guidelines for the next triennial comprehensive policy review

51. *Requests* the Secretary-General to focus the analysis for the triennial comprehensive policy review in 2007, within the context of the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, on:

(a) Status of the implementation of the required actions set out by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/250;

(b) Assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the assistance that the United Nations development system provides to developing countries in order to support their efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

(c) Review of the concrete steps taken and progress made by the United Nations development system to ensure country ownership and leadership of United Nations operational activities, including through alignment with national efforts and priorities and identification of further steps needed in that regard, for the consideration of Member States;

(d) Identification of measures and actions required for further improvement in coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system at the country and regional levels including, as appropriate, quantifiable time-bound targets, wherever possible;

(e) Identification of further ways to strengthen the efforts of the United Nations system in building capacities in order to assist developing countries to eradicate poverty and to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

(f) Continued assessment of the extent to which organizations of the United Nations system, within their organizational mandates, have mainstreamed a gender perspective in their country programmes, planning instruments and sector-wide programmes and articulated specific country-level goals and targets in this field in accordance with national development strategies;

(g) Lessons drawn from experiences with the common country assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework process as well as options and recommendations for further improvements;

(h) Ways to improve the support to South-South cooperation and enhance its development effectiveness;

(i) Adequacy, predictability and long-term stability of the United Nations development funding, in the light of the challenges that the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals present to the developing countries and the international community, and to suggest further steps accordingly, and the identification of ways to ensure adequate, predictable and stable funding, including through an assessment of the extent to which the increased use of results-based management and programming tools and multi-year funding frameworks and strategies has contributed to this;

(j) Assessment of the adequacy of human resources available within the United Nations system, in particular at country level, to support national efforts and priorities including national capacity-building;

(k) Assessment of steps taken and identification of further measures to support the resident coordinator system and to improve its adequacy, accountability and efficiency in order to implement an effective United Nations strategy at country level, in alignment with national priorities;

(l) Identification of options for encouraging the most qualified persons to apply to become resident coordinators;

(m) Identification of results, outcomes and lessons learned at the country level from evaluation activities and their use, as appropriate, in improving development results and outcomes and increasing the coherence, effectiveness and quality of programming at the country level;

(n) Further identification of the steps needed to streamline and strengthen the United Nations development system to ensure a smooth transition from relief to development.

40th plenary meeting
26 July 2006

2006/15
Promoting youth employment

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the resolve of Heads of State and Government, as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[36] to develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work and, as contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[37] to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people, a central objective of their relevant national and international policies and their national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, as part of their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

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[36] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

Recalling and reaffirming the commitments relating to youth employment made at the major United Nations conferences and summits since 1990 and their follow-up processes,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 54/120 of 17 December 1999, in which the Assembly took note with appreciation of the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes adopted at the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth in 1998,[38] which set forth important commitments regarding youth employment, and recalling also Assembly resolutions 56/117 of 19 December 2001 and 57/165 of 18 December 2002,

Recognizing that young people are an asset for sustainable economic growth and social development, and expressing deep concern about the magnitude and disproportionate effect upon youth of unemployment and underemployment throughout the world and its profound implications for the future of our societies,

Recognizing also that Governments have a primary responsibility to educate young people, to encourage them to seek training so as to increase their employability and to create an enabling environment that will promote youth employment,

Recognizing further the need to promote, protect and fully respect the basic rights of young workers as defined by relevant International Labour Organization and other international instruments,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the global analysis and evaluation of national action plans on youth employment;[39]

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa entitled *Economic Report on Africa, 2005: Meeting the Challenges of Unemployment and Poverty in Africa*;[40]

3. *Takes note further* of the relevant provisions on employment of the Declaration of Mar del Plata of 5 November 2005 adopted at the Fourth Summit of the Americas, and the conclusions of the Presidency of the European Council of 23 March 2005, in which it was agreed that the European Youth Pact would be an integrated part of the Lisbon Strategy;

4. *Encourages* the international community to provide technical and capacity-building support to developing countries, as appropriate, in supporting national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist, mainstreaming youth employment;

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[37] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[38] See WCMRY/1998/28, chap. I, resolution 1.

[39] A/60/133.

[40] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.K.9.

5. *Encourages* Governments that have prepared national reviews and action plans on youth employment to move forward to implementation, and also encourages Governments that have not yet prepared their reviews, national action plans or progress reports to do so as soon as possible;

6. *Also encourages* Governments to develop their national action plans through collaboration among governmental bodies, representative youth organizations, employers' and workers' organizations and civil society, to promote partnerships among public authorities, the private sector, educational institutions and civil society and to integrate these action plans into their broader national development programmes, including poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist, in order to create a methodology to evaluate the plans and strategies and to prioritize therein the necessary resources for their implementation;

7. *Further encourages* Governments to contribute to the possible development by the appropriate intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations of new policy-oriented indicators to better monitor and evaluate progress in implementing their national action plans, and invites the Youth Employment Network to contribute to that process, taking into account young people, including students and those who are unemployed, underemployed, working in the informal economy or who may have dropped out of the labour market altogether;

8. *Urges* Governments to consider youth employment as integral to their overall strategies for development and collective security, and within that context to give renewed attention to the United Nations Millennium Declaration[36] commitment concerning decent and productive work for young people as key to achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Renews* the invitation contained in General Assembly resolutions 57/165 of 18 December 2002 and 58/133 of 22 December 2003 to the International Labour Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations Secretariat, the World Bank and other relevant specialized agencies, within the framework of the Youth Employment Network, to assist and support, upon request, the efforts of Governments in the elaboration and implementation of national reviews and action plans;

10. *Encourages* Governments to improve the education, training, mobility, vocational integration and social inclusion of young people and, where appropriate, to promote entrepreneurship and facilitate the reconciliation of family life and working life, in order to support the integration of young people into the labour market;

11. *Encourages* Governments to facilitate interaction among educational institutions and the public and private sectors to prevent unemployment and the low returns on investment in training that result from a skills mismatch, and in that regard calls for technical support from relevant United Nations organizations and the international community for national and regional programmes such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development[41] and other regional economic groups in order to facilitate public-private integration;

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[41] A/57/304, annex.

12. *Underlines* that non-formal and informal learning are complementary elements to the formal educational process and are useful instruments in facilitating the transition from education to employment;

13. *Invites* new countries and partner organizations to join the Youth Employment Network; encourages the lead countries to strengthen the work of the Network as a peer exchange, support and review mechanism; and, in support of the further development of this mechanism, invites the International Labour Organization, in close cooperation with the World Bank and the United Nations Secretariat, within the framework of the Youth Employment Network, to undertake regular updates of the global analysis and evaluation of progress made in the development and implementation of national reviews and action plans on youth employment;

14. *Recommends* that the Youth Consultative Group of the Youth Employment Network be strengthened so that, in addition to its overall advisory role, it can play a more active role at the country level through its constituent youth organizations in supporting the development and implementation of national action plans;

15. *Encourages* Governments to promote the participation of national youth organizations in supporting the development and implementation of their national action plans on youth employment;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the provision by some Member States of expertise and financial resources to support the activities of the Youth Employment Network, and invites all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Network in support of action taken at the country level within the framework of the Network;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his comprehensive report on the implementation of the cluster entitled "Youth in the global economy" of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond,[42] to be provided to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, and the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 2007 through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-fifth session, information on the implementation of the present resolution, including progress achieved by the Youth Employment Network.

40th plenary meeting
26 July 2006

2006/16
Comprehensive and integral international convention to protect and promote the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 56/168 of 19 December 2001, by which the Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee, open to the participation of all Member States and observers of the United Nations, to consider proposals for a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, based on the holistic approach in the work carried out in the fields of social development, human rights and non-discrimination and taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission for Social Development,

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[42] See General Assembly resolution 50/81, annex.

Recalling also its resolution 2005/10 of 21 July 2005 on a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 60/232 of 23 December 2005,

Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for their full enjoyment to be guaranteed to persons with disabilities, without discrimination,

Convinced of the contribution that a convention will make in this regard, and welcoming the firm support of the international community for such a convention and the continued engagement in its elaboration,

Recognizing the strong commitment and the positive steps taken by Governments to promote and protect the rights and inherent dignity of persons with disabilities, including through collaboration and cooperation at the regional and international levels, with the aim of strengthening national capacities and supporting national efforts in order to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities in all regions,

Welcoming the important contributions made so far to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee by all stakeholders,

1. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Committee in the negotiation of a draft convention at its seventh session, and invites Member States and observers to continue to participate actively and constructively in the Committee, with the aim of concluding a draft convention and submitting it to the General Assembly, as a matter of priority, for adoption, at its sixty-first session;

2. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to continue to contribute to the process of negotiation of a draft international convention, bearing in mind its area of expertise and the positive impact of a convention in promoting an inclusive approach to social development;

3. *Welcomes* the contributions of the Special Rapporteur on Disability of the Commission for Social Development to the process of elaboration of a draft convention, and requests the Special Rapporteur to contribute further to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, drawing from her experience in the monitoring of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;[43]

4. *Requests* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to support the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, and underlines the importance of continuing cooperation and coordination between the two offices in order to provide substantive and technical support to the Committee and to promote

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[43] General Assembly resolution 48/96, annex.

public awareness regarding its work, including in collaboration with the Special Rapporteur;

5. *Requests* bodies, organs and entities of the United Nations system to continue to participate, as appropriate, in the Ad Hoc Committee and to contribute to its work;

6. *Invites* non-governmental organizations, national disability and human rights institutions and independent experts with an interest in the matter to continue their active participation and contributions to the Ad Hoc Committee, and encourages the relevant bodies of the United Nations to continue to promote and support such active participation of civil society, in accordance with General Assembly decision 56/510 of 23 July 2002 and Assembly resolution 57/229 of 18 December 2002;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

40th plenary meeting
26 July 2006

2006/17

Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[44] and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration[45] of 8 September 2000, the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development[46] of 16 September 2002, and General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and its support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Welcoming the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation, held in Ouagadougou on 8 and 9 September 2004,

Recognizing the commitments made in meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit,[47]

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[44] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8).

[45] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[46] General Assembly resolution 57/2.

[47] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

Cognizant of the link between priorities of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which the international community committed itself to addressing the special needs of Africa, and the need to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those set out in the Millennium Declaration,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that their development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development[48] to the New Partnership,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the chapter entitled "Sustainable development for Africa" in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation");[49]

2. *Emphasizes* that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made by the African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development[50] to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

4. *Emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

5. *Welcomes* the good progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the completion of the self-assessment process in some countries, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of the national preparatory process for the Peer Review in others, and urges African States to join the Peer Review, as a matter of priority, as soon as possible, and to strengthen the Peer Review process to ensure its efficient performance;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, in developing sectoral

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[48] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7).

[49] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[50] See A/57/304, annex.

policy frameworks and implementing specific programmes of the New Partnership as well as mainstreaming a gender perspective and the empowerment of women;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of African countries continuing to coordinate, on the basis of national strategies and priorities, all types of external assistance, including that provided by multilateral organizations, in order to effectively integrate such assistance into their development processes;

8. *Encourages* further integration of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership into the programmes of the regional structures and organizations by African countries;

9. *Recalls* that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in that regard encourages African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase their support to enhance the capacities of these institutions;

10. *Emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development depends also on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship;

11. *Recognizes* that, while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the secretariat of the New Partnership;

13. *Welcomes also* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation, and in that regard encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through triangular cooperation;

14. *Acknowledges* the various important initiatives of Africa's development partners in recent years, including those of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Africa Action Plan of the Group of Eight, the European Union, the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, including the Africa-Asia Business Forum, the report of the United Kingdom Commission for Africa entitled *Our Common Interest*, and the Africa Partnership Forum, and in that regard emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa;

15. *Acknowledges also* the important role of the Africa Partnership Forum, as set out in the revised terms of reference dated 5 October 2005, which include catalysing action on the measures taken to meet the commitments that Africa and its development partners have made and coordinating support for African priorities and the New Partnership, and encourages the Africa Partnership Forum to strengthen its efforts in that regard;

16. *Urges* continuing support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and

entrepreneurship, enhanced official development assistance, increased foreign direct investment and the transfer of technology;

17. *Welcomes* the recent increase in official development assistance pledged by many of the development partners, including the commitments of the Group of Eight and the European Union, which will lead to an increase in official development assistance to Africa of 25 billion United States dollars per year by 2010, and encourages all development partners to ensure aid effectiveness through the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: Ownership, Harmonization, Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability, of 2005;[51]

18. *Recognizes* the need for national Governments and the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries;

19. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to align their financial and technical support to Africa more closely with the priorities of the New Partnership, as reflected in national poverty reduction strategies or in similar strategies, and encourages development partners to increase their efforts in that regard;

20. *Acknowledges* the activities of the Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank in African countries, and invites those institutions to continue their support for the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership;

21. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the organizations of the United Nations system to assist African countries to implement quick-impact initiatives, based on their national development priorities and strategies, to enable them to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and in that respect acknowledges recent commitments by some donor countries;

22. *Notes* that the entities of the United Nations system have been actively using the regional consultation mechanism as a vehicle for fostering collaboration and coordination at the regional level, and encourages them to intensify their efforts in developing and implementing joint programmes in support of the New Partnership at the regional level;

23. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to continue to strengthen further their existing coordination and programming mechanisms and the simplification and harmonization of planning, disbursement and reporting procedures as a means of enhancing support for African countries in the implementation of the New Partnership;

24. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters;

25. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General's Advisory Panel on International Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[52] and

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[51] See http://www1.worldbank.org/harmonization/PARIS/FINALPARISDECLARATION.pdf.

[52] A/60/85.

looks forward to its supplementary report, including recommendations on the actions to enhance support for the implementation of the New Partnership;

26. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to continue to raise awareness of the social dimensions of the New Partnership and its implementation and to provide recommendations on the measures to achieve this during the policy session in 2008;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, and requests the Office to collaborate with the Department for Economic and Social Affairs and to include the social dimensions of the New Partnership in its comprehensive reports to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session;

28. *Encourages* continued focus on the situation of social groups and persons infected with and affected by HIV and AIDS, malaria and other infectious diseases;

29. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should continue to give prominence to the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development during its forty-fifth session.

40th plenary meeting
26 July 2006

2006/18
Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2005/11 of 21 July 2005 on the future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development, in which the Council decided that in order for the Commission to fulfil its mandate, beginning with its forty-fifth session, the work of the Commission would be organized in a series of two-year action-oriented implementation cycles on the three core themes of Copenhagen, poverty eradication, full employment and social integration, which would include a review and a policy segment,

Recalling also that in the same resolution the Council also decided that the Commission would continue to review plans and programmes of action pertaining to social groups including in relation to the priority theme,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which the Assembly invited the functional commissions and relevant follow-up mechanisms, as appropriate, to contribute, from their specific perspectives, to the assessment by the Council of the cross-sectoral thematic issues selected for the coordination segment of its substantive session,

Re-emphasizing the importance of an increased exchange of national, regional and international experiences in the cycles of the Commission, focusing on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

1. *Decides* that the outcome of the Commission's review shall be in the form of a chairperson's summary, done in close coordination with other members of the Bureau, and that the policy segment shall have a negotiated outcome with action-oriented strategies;

2. *Also decides* that the theme for the 2007-2008 review and policy cycle will be "Promoting full employment and decent work for all", taking into account its interrelationship with poverty eradication and social integration;

3. *Notes* the usefulness of identifying the themes for the 2009-2010 review and policy cycle during the forty-sixth session;

4. *Decides* to include the agenda item entitled "Emerging issues" in its programme of work;

5. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and entities of the United Nations system to contribute to the work of the Commission for Social Development by, inter alia, providing relevant information within their respective mandates;

6. *Stresses* the importance to identify relevant sub-themes within the priority theme to focus interventions and discussions, also taking into account cross-cutting issues.

40th plenary meeting
26 July 2006

2006/19

International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Concerned* at the increase in the offence of kidnapping in various countries of the world and at the harmful effects of that crime on victims and their families, and determined to support measures to assist and protect them and to promote their recovery,
>
> "*Reiterating* that the kidnapping of persons under any circumstances and for any purpose constitutes a serious crime and a violation of individual freedom that undermines human rights,
>
> "*Concerned* at the growing tendency of organized criminal groups and also of terrorist groups in certain circumstances to resort to kidnapping, especially for the purpose of extortion, as a method of accumulating capital with a view to consolidating their criminal operations and undertaking other illegal activities, regardless of their purposes, such as trafficking in firearms and drugs and money-laundering,

"*Convinced* that any linkage of various illegal activities involving kidnapping poses an additional threat to quality of life and hinders economic and social development,

"*Convinced also* that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[53] provides a legal framework when necessary for international cooperation with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating kidnapping,

"*Recalling* its resolution 59/154 of 20 December 2004, entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims", in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to prepare a manual, for use by competent authorities, of proven and promising practices in the fight against kidnapping,

"*Acknowledging* the financial and technical contributions made by Member States to the preparation of the manual,

"1. *Vigorously condemns and rejects once again* the offence of kidnapping, under any circumstances and for any purpose;

"2. *Notes with satisfaction* the publication of the operational manual against kidnapping prepared pursuant to its resolution 59/154, and expresses its appreciation to the intergovernmental group of experts entrusted with the preparation of the manual;

"3. *Encourages* Member States to continue to foster international cooperation, especially extradition, mutual legal assistance, collaboration between law enforcement authorities and exchange of information, with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating kidnapping;

"4. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so, in furtherance of the fight against kidnapping, to strengthen their measures against money-laundering and to engage in international cooperation and mutual legal assistance in, inter alia, the tracing, detection, freezing and confiscation of proceeds of kidnapping;

"5. *Also calls upon* Member States to take measures intended to provide adequate assistance and protection to victims of kidnapping and their families;

"6. *Invites* Member States, once they have considered the operational manual, to consider the possibility of using it in their national efforts to combat kidnapping, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[54] to provide to Member States, upon request, technical assistance and advice in implementing the provisions of the manual;

"7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and

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[53] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

[54] This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.

Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and thereafter, to share its report with the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime."

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/20
United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002, entitled "Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century", in particular of section VIII of the plans of action, relating to action in the context of crime prevention to implement the relevant commitments undertaken in the Vienna Declaration,[55]

Bearing in mind its resolution 2002/13 of 24 July 2002, in which it accepted the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, contained in the annex to that resolution, invited Member States to draw upon those Guidelines, as appropriate, in the development or strengthening of their policies in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session on the implementation of the resolution,

Recalling its resolution 2003/26 of 22 July 2003 on the prevention of urban crime, in which it encouraged Member States to draw upon the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime and to share their experience gained in that regard, including in their inputs to the report of the Secretary-General on the Guidelines, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to assist Member States, upon request, to prepare proposals for the provision of technical assistance in the area of crime prevention in accordance with the Guidelines,

Recalling also its resolution 2004/31 of 21 July 2004 on the prevention of urban crime, in which it welcomed the initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to establish a database of good practices in the area of urban crime prevention, in coordination with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the relevant institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network,

Taking note of its resolution 2005/22 of 22 July 2005 on action to promote effective crime prevention, in which it invited Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other entities to support a more integrated approach to building capacity in crime prevention and to promote crime prevention cooperation as a contribution to the establishment and strengthening of the rule of law, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to undertake action in relation to gathering information on standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, given its importance as a platform for the exchange of information and successful practices in crime prevention, and to pay due attention to crime prevention with a view to achieving a balanced approach between crime prevention and criminal justice responses,

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[55] General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex.

Recalling its resolution 2003/30 of 22 July 2003 on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in which it decided to group such standards and norms into categories for the purpose of targeted collection of information, in order to better identify the specific needs of Member States with a view to improving technical cooperation, and in which it called upon Member States, in responding to inquiries on the application of such standards and norms, to focus on identifying difficulties that had been encountered in their application, ways in which technical assistance could overcome those difficulties and desirable practices in prevention and control of crime,

Recalling also its resolution 2004/28 of 21 July 2004 on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of intergovernmental experts and, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to design information-gathering instruments on, inter alia, standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention and victim issues,

Aware that the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005, recognized that comprehensive and effective crime prevention strategies can significantly reduce crime and victimization, and urged that such strategies address the root causes and risk factors of crime and victimization and that they be further developed and implemented at the local, national and international levels, taking into account, as appropriate, inter alia, the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,

Recalling that concern was expressed in the Bangkok Declaration over the expansion of transnational organized crime and of terrorism,

Calling attention to the report entitled "Crime and Drugs as Impediments to Security and Development in Africa: a Programme of Action 2006-2010", which was endorsed by the Round Table for Africa held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, hosted by the Government of Nigeria and organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which includes application of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime as one potential priority for addressing conventional crime,

Aware of the scope for significant reduction in crime and victimization through knowledge-based approaches, technical and financial assistance and cooperation, and of the contribution that effective crime prevention can make in terms of the safety and security of individuals and their property, as well as to the quality of life in communities around the world,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on Crime Prevention, held in Vienna from 20 to 22 March 2006;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Canada for its financial support in the organization of the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting and to the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, as well as the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, associated with the United Nations, for assisting in the preparation of the information-

gathering instrument on United Nations standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention;

3. *Approves* the information-gathering instrument for United Nations standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention, contained in the annex to the present resolution, for purposes of dissemination;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward the information-gathering instrument to Member States;

5. *Invites* Member States to reply to the information-gathering instrument and to include any comments or suggestions they may have in relation to the instrument;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[56] to seek information from relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, within the mandate of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and from the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant United Nations entities with respect to their capacity to provide technical assistance in relation to areas outlined in the information-gathering instrument;

7. *Invites* Member States and other relevant entities to inform the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of existing centres and focal points in the area of crime prevention, if applicable, in order to facilitate networking and cooperation, also keeping in mind the invitation to that end contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/30;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[56] an intergovernmental expert group meeting, based on equitable geographical representation and open to observers, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to design an information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms related primarily to victim issues and to study ways and means to promote their use and application, and to report on progress made in that connection to the Commission at its sixteenth session;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, when submitting a proposed questionnaire to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for approval, to provide a report on whether the information being sought could be obtained from existing mechanisms so as to avoid duplication and overlap;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention, in particular as regards the following:

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[56] This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.

(a) The difficulties encountered in the application of United Nations standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention;

(b) Ways in which technical assistance can be provided to overcome those difficulties;

(c) Useful practices in addressing existing and emerging challenges in this field;

(d) Suggestions from Member States of ways to further improve the existing standards and norms.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

Annex
Information-gathering instrument on United Nations standards and norms related primarily to the prevention of crime

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/28 of 21 July 2004, the following questionnaire is designed as a tool to collect information to assist in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General, in particular as regards the following:

(a) The difficulties encountered in the application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention;

(b) Ways in which technical assistance can be provided; and

(c) Useful practices and emerging challenges.

It is not intended to produce a scorecard of how well States are doing. It addresses the main sections of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (Council resolution 2002/13, annex) and, as the case may be, other relevant instruments.

Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13 of 24 July 2002 on action to promote effective crime prevention accepted the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the implementation of that resolution. In the Guidelines, crime prevention refers to "strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring" by influencing "their multiple causes" (para. 3). It includes social crime prevention (or prevention through social development), local, community or neighbourhood-based crime prevention, situational crime prevention and measures to prevent recidivism. The definition does not include law enforcement and other criminal justice intervention, even though these may have crime prevention aspects. It is cognizant, however, of the need to take account of "the growing internationalization of criminal activities" (para. 4). When referring to the community, it refers in essence to "the involvement of civil society at the local level" (para. 5).

Other instruments relevant to the prevention of crime include:

- Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9 of 24 July 1995, the annex to which contains the Guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention

- General Assembly resolution 51/60 of 12 December 1996, the annex to which contains the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

The questionnaire is divided into five sections: structuring crime prevention at the government level; crime prevention approaches; implementation issues; international cooperation, networking and technical assistance; and concluding questions. In developing the questionnaire, related paragraphs have been grouped for simplicity and clarity.

I. Structuring crime prevention at the government level

> The following paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime refer to government responsibility, leadership and structures to organize and deliver effective crime prevention:
>
> 2. *It is the responsibility of all levels of government* [national, regional and local] *to create, maintain and promote a context within which relevant governmental institutions and all segments of civil society, including the corporate sector, can better play their part in preventing crime.*
>
> *Government leadership*
>
> 7. *All levels of government should play a leadership role in developing effective and humane crime prevention strategies and in creating and maintaining institutional frameworks for their implementation and review.*
>
> *Cooperation/partnerships*
>
> 9. *Cooperation/partnerships should be an integral part of effective crime prevention, given the wide-ranging nature of the causes of crime and the skills and responsibilities required to address them. This includes partnerships working across ministries and between authorities, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and private citizens.*
>
> *Government structures*
>
> 17. *Governments should include prevention as a permanent part of their structures and programmes for controlling crime, ensuring that clear responsibilities and goals exist within government for the organization of crime prevention, by, inter alia:*
>
> *(a) Establishing centres or focal points with expertise and resources;*
>
> *(b) Establishing a crime prevention plan with clear priorities and targets;*
>
> *(c) Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies or departments;*
>
> *(d) Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community;*

(e) Seeking the active participation of the public in crime prevention by informing it of the need for and means of action and its role.

Training and capacity-building

18. Governments should support the development of crime prevention skills by:

(a) Providing professional development for senior officials in relevant agencies;

(b) Encouraging universities, colleges and other relevant educational agencies to offer basic and advanced courses, including in collaboration with practitioners;

(c) Working with the educational and professional sectors to develop certification and professional qualifications;

(d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their needs.

Supporting partnerships

19. Governments and all segments of civil society should support the principle of partnership, where appropriate, including:

(a) Advancing knowledge of the importance of this principle and the components of successful partnerships, including the need for all of the partners to have clear and transparent roles;

(b) Fostering the formation of partnerships at different levels and across sectors;

(c) Facilitating the efficient operation of partnerships.

1. Have Government bodies in your country taken steps to implement the approach to crime prevention defined in the Guidelines?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

2. In your country, have specific crime prevention policies or strategies been adopted?

(a) At the national level?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please indicate the title and date of adoption.

Has this policy or strategy been enshrined in legislation?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please provide the reference and date of adoption.

(b) At the regional level?

( ) Yes ( ) No

(c) At the local level?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer to (b) and/or (c) above is "Yes", please specify.

3. In your country, which Government department, ministry or organization at the national level has the responsibility for leadership in crime prevention?

Please specify.

4. In your country, does the organization or framework of crime prevention include:

(a) A centre or focal point at the national level?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please cite the name and status of the responsible agency or agencies.

(b) Centres or focal points at the regional level?

( ) Yes ( ) No

( ) Not applicable

(c) Establishing crime prevention plans with clear priorities?

(i) At the national level?

( ) Yes ( ) Yes, in part

( ) No

(ii) At the regional level?

( ) Yes ( ) Yes, in part

( ) No ( ) Not applicable

(iii) At the local level?

( ) Yes ( ) Yes, in part

( ) No

(d) Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies and organizations?

(i) At the national level?

( ) Yes ( ) Yes, in part

( ) No

(ii) At the regional level?

( ) Yes ( ) Yes, in part

( ) No ( ) Not applicable

(e) Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community?

(i) At the national level?

( ) Yes ( ) Yes, in part

( ) No

(ii) At the regional level?

( ) Yes ( ) Yes, in part

( ) No ( ) Not applicable

(iii) At the local level?

( ) Yes ( ) Yes, in part

( ) No

(f) Seeking the active participation of the general public?

(i) At the national level?

( ) Yes ( ) Yes, in part

( ) No

(ii) At the regional level?

( ) Yes ( ) Yes, in part

( ) No ( ) Not applicable

(iii) At the local level?

( ) Yes ( ) Yes, in part

( ) No

(g) A specific role for the police and other institutions performing similar roles?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe.

5. In your country, do Government bodies support the development of crime prevention skills by:

(a) Providing professional development?

( ) Yes ( ) No

(b) Encouraging relevant educational institutions to offer basic and advanced courses?

( ) Yes ( ) No

(c) Working to develop certification and professional qualifications?

( ) Yes ( ) No

(d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their own needs?

( ) Yes ( ) No

II. Crime prevention approaches

Crime prevention as defined in the relevant instruments refers to various approaches generally called social, community-based and situational crime prevention, as well as preventing recidivism.

In respect to social crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:

(a) Promote the well-being of people and encourage pro-social behaviour through social, economic, health and educational measures, with a particular emphasis on children and youth, and focus on the risk and protective factors associated with crime and victimization (prevention through social development, or social crime prevention);

Socio-economic development and inclusion

8. Crime prevention considerations should be integrated into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including those addressing employment, education, health, housing and urban planning, poverty, social marginalization and exclusion. Particular emphasis should be placed on communities, families, children and youth at risk.

Social development

25. Governments should address the risk factors of crime and victimization by:

(a) Promoting protective factors through comprehensive and non-stigmatizing social and economic development programmes, including health, education, housing and employment;

(b) Promoting activities that redress marginalization and exclusion;

(c) Promoting positive conflict resolution;

(d) Using education and public awareness strategies to foster a culture of lawfulness and tolerance while respecting cultural identities.

6. Is the concept of social crime prevention (as defined in paragraph 6 (*a*) of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime) part of your country's crime prevention policy, strategy or programmes?

( ) Yes ( ) No

7. Do your country's crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include a specific focus on:

(a) Children and youth at risk of victimization or offending?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(b) Vulnerable groups?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(c) The different needs of men and women?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

8. Are crime prevention considerations integrated into relevant social and economic policies and programmes?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

9. In your country, do crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes:

(a) Promote protective factors (e.g. staying in school, positive parenting, job training for youth, etc.)?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(b) Promote activities to redress marginalization or exclusion?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) Promote positive conflict resolution (e.g. mediation, restorative justice, etc.)?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(d) Use education and public awareness?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(e) Involve the media?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

In respect of community or locally based crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:

(b) Change the conditions in neighbourhoods that influence offending, victimization and insecurity that results from crime by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members (locally based crime prevention);

10. Does your country have specific crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes designed to change the conditions that influence offending, victimization and insecurity in neighbourhoods?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

11. Does your crime prevention policy or strategy include an integrated approach to address the multiple risk and protective factors in highly vulnerable neighbourhoods or communities?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

In respect of situational crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:

(c) Prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits, including through environmental design, and by providing assistance and information to potential and actual victims (situational crime prevention);

Situational prevention

26. Governments and civil society, including, where appropriate, the corporate sector, should support the development of situational crime prevention programmes by, inter alia:

(a) Improved environmental design;

(b) Appropriate methods of surveillance that are sensitive to the right to privacy;

(c) Encouraging the design of consumer goods to make them more resistant to crime;

(d) Target "hardening" without impinging upon the quality of the built environment or limiting free access to public space;

(e) Implementing strategies to prevent repeat victimization.

12. Does your country have specific situational crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes to:

(a) Improve environmental design and management?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(b) Implement appropriate methods of surveillance that are sensitive to privacy?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(c) Promote target hardening without impinging on the quality of the built environment?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(d) Encourage the design of crime-resistant consumer goods?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(e) Implement strategies to prevent repeat victimization?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

In respect of the prevention of recidivism, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:

(d) Prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms (reintegration programmes).

13. In your country, do you have specific policies, strategies or programmes to prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

III. Implementation issues

Sustainability and accountability are important principles to ensure the implementation of effective crime prevention programmes and initiatives. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

1. There is clear evidence that well-planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also promote community safety and contribute to the sustainable development of countries. Effective, responsible crime prevention enhances the quality of life of all citizens. It has long-term benefits in terms of reducing the costs associated with the formal criminal justice system, as well as other social costs that result from crime. Crime prevention offers opportunities for a humane and more cost-effective approach to the problems of crime.

Sustainability/accountability

10. Crime prevention requires adequate resources, including funding for structures and activities, in order to be sustained. There should be clear accountability for funding, implementation and evaluation and for the achievement of planned results.

Sustainability

20. Governments and other funding bodies should strive to achieve sustainability of demonstrably effective crime prevention programmes and initiatives through, inter alia:

(a) Reviewing resource allocation to establish and maintain an appropriate balance between crime prevention and the criminal justice and other systems, to be more effective in preventing crime and victimization;

(b) Establishing clear accountability for funding, programming and coordinating crime prevention initiatives;

(c) Encouraging community involvement in sustainability

14. In your country, what measures have been taken to ensure the sustainability of crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes?

Please describe briefly.

15. In your country, have there been systematic attempts to assess the costs of crime and crime control measures, including crime prevention measures?

( ) Yes　　( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please provide the source of funding and an estimate of the total costs.

In implementing crime prevention, elements of a rigorous process have been identified. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

Knowledge base

11. Crime prevention strategies, policies, programmes and actions should be based on a broad, multidisciplinary foundation of knowledge about crime problems, their multiple causes and promising and proven practices.

21. As appropriate, Governments and/or civil society should facilitate knowledge-based crime prevention by, inter alia:

(a) Providing the information necessary for communities to address crime problems;

(b) Supporting the generation of useful and practically applicable knowledge that is scientifically reliable and valid;

(c) Supporting the organization and synthesis of knowledge and identifying and addressing gaps in the knowledge base;

(d) Sharing that knowledge, as appropriate, among, inter alia, researchers, policymakers, educators, practitioners from other relevant sectors and the wider community;

(e) Applying this knowledge in replicating successful interventions, developing new initiatives and anticipating new crime problems and prevention opportunities;

(f) Establishing data systems to help manage crime prevention more cost-effectively, including by conducting regular surveys of victimization and offending;

(g) Promoting the application of those data in order to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and areas with a high level of crime.

Planning intervention

22. Those planning interventions should promote a process that includes:

(a) A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes, risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level;

(b) A plan that draws on the most appropriate approach and adapts interventions to the specific local problem and context;

(c) An implementation plan to deliver appropriate interventions that are efficient, effective and sustainable;

(d) Mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes;

(e) Monitoring and evaluation.

Support evaluation

23. Governments, other funding bodies and those involved in programme development and delivery should:

(a) Undertake short- and longer-term evaluation to test rigorously what works, where and why;

(b) Undertake cost-benefit analyses;

(c) Assess the extent to which action results in a reduction in levels of crime and victimization, in the seriousness of crime and in fear of crime;

(d) Systematically assess the outcomes and unintended consequences, both positive and negative, of action, such as a decrease in crime rates or the stigmatization of individuals and/or communities.

16. In your country, is the use of knowledge-based crime prevention strategies, policies or programmes facilitated by:

(a) Supporting the generation and utilization of useful information and data?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(b) Supporting the sharing of useful information and data?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) Promoting the application of useful information and data to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and high crime areas?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

17. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes promote a planning process that includes:

(a) A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes and risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(b) A plan that draws on the most appropriate approaches and adapts interventions to the specific local problems and local context?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) An implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(d) Mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(e) Monitoring and evaluation?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

18. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include:

(a) Undertaking evaluation to test rigorously what works?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(b) Undertaking cost-benefit analyses?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) Assessing reduction in crime, victimization and fear of crime?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(d) Assessing outcomes and unintended consequences?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

19. Has an evaluation of components or specific activities of your country's national crime prevention policy or strategy been undertaken?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

The Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime recognize the links between local and transnational organized crime and the need to prevent organized crime. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines are:

Interdependency

13. National crime prevention diagnoses and strategies should, where appropriate, take account of links between local criminal problems and international organized crime.

Prevention of organized crime

27. Governments and civil society should endeavour to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems by, inter alia:

(a) Reducing existing and future opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets with the proceeds of crime, through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures;

(b) Developing measures to prevent the misuse by organized criminal groups of tender procedures conducted by public authorities and of subsidies and licences granted by public authorities for commercial activity;

(c) Designing crime prevention strategies, where appropriate, to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to the action of organized criminal groups, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

Links between transnational and local crime

31. Member States should collaborate to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems.

20. In your country, do crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes assess the potential links between local and national crime problems and transnational organized crime?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

21. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include:

(a) Measures to reduce opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(b) Measures to prevent the misuse of public tender procedures, subsidies and licences?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) Measures to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to exploitation by organized criminal groups, including preventing trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

IV. International cooperation, networking and technical assistance

Member States are encouraged to facilitate international cooperation and develop networks for the exchange of practices and knowledge. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

Technical assistance

29. Member States and relevant international funding organizations should provide financial and technical assistance, including capacity-building and training, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, communities and other relevant organizations for the implementation of effective crime prevention and community safety strategies at the regional, national and local levels. In that context, special attention should be given to research and action on crime prevention through social development.

Networking

30. Member States should strengthen or establish international, regional and national crime prevention networks with a view to exchanging proven and promising practices, identifying elements of their transferability and making such knowledge available to communities throughout the world.

Prioritizing crime prevention

32. The Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network of affiliated and associated institutes and other relevant United Nations entities should include in their priorities crime prevention as set out in these Guidelines, set up a coordination mechanism and establish a roster of experts to undertake needs assessment and to provide technical advice.

Dissemination

33. Relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations should cooperate to produce crime prevention information in as many languages as possible, using both print and electronic media.

22. Does your country participate in international networks for the exchange of information and knowledge on crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

23. What are the main obstacles to your country participating in international networking?

    Please describe.

24. Please identify guides, toolkits, compendiums or manuals of crime prevention practices from your country that can be shared with other countries.

25. Does your country need technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

    ( ) Yes ( ) No

26. Is your country able to provide technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

    ( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer to questions 25 and/or 26 is "Yes", please mark the appropriate box(es) below:	*Need technical assistance*	*Can provide technical assistance*
(a) Including prevention as a permanent part of government structures (para. 17)		
(b) Government support for the development of crime prevention skills (para. 18)		
(c) Government and civil society support of partnerships (para. 19)		
(d) Social crime prevention (paras. 6 (*a*), 8 and 25)		
(e) Locally based or neighbourhood crime prevention (para. 6 (*b*))		
(f) Situational crime prevention (paras. 6 (*c*) and 26)		
(g) Prevention of recidivism (para. 6 (*d*))		
(h) Sustainability and accountability of crime prevention (paras. 1, 10 and 20)		
(i) Knowledge-based crime prevention (paras. 11 and 21)		
(j) Planning interventions (para. 22)		
(k) Monitoring and evaluation (para. 23)		
(l) Assessing the links between local crime problems and transnational organized crime (paras. 13, 27 and 31)		
(m) Of the areas identified, is there a priority? If so, please identify.		

V. Concluding questions

27. What are some of the main lessons your country has derived from national experience in implementing crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes?

    Please describe.

28. What are the main challenges in your country for delivering effective crime prevention?

    Please describe.

2006/21
Implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[57] in which Heads of State and Government pledged to support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and to assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable human development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 59/159 of 20 December 2004 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular paragraph 68 on meeting the special needs of Africa,

Recalling its resolution 2004/32 of 21 July 2004 on the implementation of technical assistance projects in Africa by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and decision 2005/248 of 22 July 2005, in which it requested the Office to organize a special event among interested Member States, relevant agencies and institutes providing technical assistance to Africa, as well as those promoting South-South cooperation,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 60/175 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly took note of the comprehensive Programme of Action, 2006-2010, that emanated from the Round Table for Africa held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 5 and 6 September 2005 pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2005/248,

Recalling further decision EX.CL/Dec.169 (VI), adopted by the Executive Council of the African Union at its sixth ordinary session and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its fourth ordinary session, held in Abuja in January 2005,

Recognizing the important role of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[58] the African Peer Review Mechanism and its implementation process,

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[57] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[58] A/57/304, annex.

Welcoming the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, adopted at the Paris High-level Forum, held from 28 February to 2 March 2005, by the attending ministers of developed and developing countries, together with heads of bilateral and multilateral development institutions,

Welcoming also the adoption by the European Council of the European Union Strategy for Africa: towards a Euro-African pact to accelerate Africa's development,[59]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all",[60]

1. *Welcomes* the publication in June 2005 of the study by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled "Crime and Development in Africa";

2. *Welcomes also* the outcome of the Round Table for Africa on Crime and Drugs as Impediments to Security and Development in Africa: Strengthening the Rule of Law, hosted by the Government of Nigeria in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, embodied in the comprehensive Programme of Action, 2006-2010, aimed at strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Nigeria for hosting the Round Table for Africa, to the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other development partners for their financial and related support for the meeting, as well as to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for organizing the event;

4. *Invites* all African States and regional and subregional institutions to mainstream crime and drug control measures in their national and regional development strategies, to mobilize all national stakeholders and to make every effort to allocate national resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action;

5. *Invites* the Chairman of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to notify the Commission of the African Union of the need for its member States to endorse the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, to support its implementation and to review regularly the progress made;

6. *Invites* the Commission of the African Union to present the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, to the next Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union for its endorsement;

7. *Invites* bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and financial institutions to review as appropriate their funding policies for development assistance and to consider including a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[61] to support the implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, in cooperation with all African States, the African Union and

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[59] SEC (2005) 1255.

[60] A/59/2005.

[61] This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.

other regional organizations, in particular in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[58]

9. *Invites* relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other international funding agencies, to increase further their interaction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in supporting the implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, and to integrate crime prevention and drug control measures into their development programmes;

10. *Invites* Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[61] to devote high priority to the implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, and to present a progress report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session, in 2008.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/22

Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977,[62] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners[63] and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules),[64]

Having regard to the regional efforts in the promotion of basic rights of prisoners, as considered by the Pan-African Conference on Penal and Prison Reform in Africa, held in Ouagadougou from 18 to 20 September 2002, and the Latin American Conference on Penal Reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment, held in San José from 6 to 8 November 2002, and pursued by the African Union and the Organization of American States, as well as the Asian Conference on Prison Reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment, held in Dhaka from 12 to 14 December 2002,

Recalling its resolutions 1997/36 of 21 July 1997, on international cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions, in which it took note of the Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa, annexed to the resolution; 1998/23 of 28 July 1998, on international cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing, in which it took note of the Kadoma Declaration on Community Service, contained in annex I to that resolution; and 1999/27 of 28 July 1999, on penal reform, in which it took note of the Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice, annexed to the resolution,

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[62] *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A; and Economic and Social Council resolution 2076 (LXII).

[63] General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

[64] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

Recalling also its resolutions 2004/25 of 21 July 2004, on the rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction, and 2005/21 of 22 July 2005, on strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform,

Recalling in particular its resolution 2004/35 of 21 July 2004, on combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities, and deeply concerned at the spread of HIV/AIDS in pre-trial and correctional facilities in Africa and the risks posed to society as a whole, especially in situations of overcrowding in prisons,

Noting the Conference on Legal Aid in Criminal Justice: the Role of Lawyers, Non-Lawyers and Other Service Providers in Africa, held in Lilongwe from 22 to 24 November 2004,

Recalling the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century[65] to contain the growth and overcrowding of prison populations in pre-trial and correctional facilities by promoting, as appropriate, safe and effective alternatives to incarceration and national and international actions recommended to implement and follow up on the Declaration as contained in the plan of action on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration[66] and in the Bangkok Declaration: Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[67] to the development and maintenance of fair and efficient criminal justice institutions, including the humane treatment of all those in pre-trial and correctional facilities, in accordance with applicable international standards,

Welcoming the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa, adopted by the Round Table for Africa, held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, in particular the actions on penal reform, alternative and restorative justice, HIV/AIDS in prisons, reduction of the backlog of cases and prison overcrowding and vulnerable groups,

Taking into account the diverse views concerning imprisonment, especially for prisoners serving short sentences, and the cost of imprisonment to society as a whole,

Recognizing the serious problems posed by prison overcrowding and the potential threat to the rights of prisoners in many Member States, in particular in many African States,

Alarmed at the proportion of prisoners detained for long periods of time without being charged or sentenced and without access to legal advice and assistance in many African countries,

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[65] General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex.

[66] General Assembly resolution 56/261, annex, paras. 31-33.

[67] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

Recognizing that providing for effective alternatives to imprisonment in policy and practice is a viable long-term solution to prison overcrowding,

Recognizing also that community-based alternatives can provide for rehabilitation of offenders in a more efficient and cost-effective manner than imprisonment and that examples of good practices in reducing imprisonment can be found at the African level,

Recognizing further the need to enhance HIV/AIDS prevention efforts in pre-trial and correctional facilities in Africa,

Recognizing the particular needs of women and girls in prisons and children detained with their mothers, as also the needs of persons with mental illness and the physically challenged, and the need for Governments to design specific responses in that regard,

Emphasizing that efforts to ease prison overcrowding require sustained efforts and resources at all levels of the criminal justice system, such as law enforcement institutions, prosecution and legal aid services, judiciary, case and court management and prison management,

Recognizing the impact of the action of civil society organizations in improving prison conditions and in respecting the rights of prisoners,

1. *Notes* the progress made by Member States in meeting the commitments mentioned above and recent efforts to ease prison overcrowding taken by some Member States;

2. *Encourages* Member States implementing criminal justice and prison reforms to promote the participation of civil society organizations in that endeavour and to cooperate with them;

3. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction,[68] and the information contained therein with regard to penal reform activities in Member States and in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. *Also welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities;[69]

5. *Notes with appreciation* the designation in the 2005 publication entitled *UNAIDS Technical Support Division of Labour* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the lead agency among the co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS on matters relating to HIV/AIDS in prisons;

6. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States in the area of HIV/AIDS in prisons, in particular the development of the toolkit on HIV/AIDS in prison settings, which offers guidance to senior policymakers, prison managers, prison staff and prison health-care workers, and encourages the Office, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from

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[68] E/CN.15/2006/3.

[69] E/CN.15/2006/15.

the regular budget of the Office,[70] to continue its work in that area, in partnership with other members of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

7. *Invites* Member States to develop and adopt measures and guidelines, where appropriate and in accordance with national legislation and relevant international instruments, including the international conventions related to drugs, to ensure that the particular challenges of HIV/AIDS in pre-trial and correctional facilities are adequately addressed;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the accomplishments of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in developing tools and manuals on penal reform, in particular the handbooks on alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime focusing on providing long-term sustainable technical assistance in the area of penal reform to Member States in post-conflict situations, in particular in Africa, in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, and the increased synergy between the two entities;

10. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[70] to develop further tools and training manuals, based on international standards and best practices, in the area of penal reform and alternatives to imprisonment, in particular in the areas of prison management, legal advice and assistance and the special needs in prison of women and children, as well as of persons with mental illness and the physically challenged;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[70] in cooperation with relevant partners, to continue to provide advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of penal reform, including restorative justice, alternatives to imprisonment, HIV/AIDS in prisons and the special needs of women and girls in prisons;

12. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[70] to develop a programme of technical assistance for Africa in penal reform and provision of alternatives to imprisonment, building on the commitments made at the Round Table for Africa and in its Programme of Action, 2006-2010;

13. *Invites* Member States, international financial institutions and private donors to provide support to the activities above, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session, in 2008.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

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[70] This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.

2006/23
Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, in which Member States affirm, inter alia, their determination to establish conditions under which justice can be maintained to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination,

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[71] which enshrines in particular the principles of equality before the law, of the presumption of innocence and of the right to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law,

Recalling further the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[72] which both guarantee the exercise of those rights, and that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights further guarantees the right to be tried without undue delay,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[73] which in its article 11 obliges States parties, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems and without prejudice to judicial independence, to take measures to strengthen integrity and to prevent opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary, including rules with respect to the conduct of members of the judiciary,

Convinced that corruption of members of the judiciary undermines the rule of law and affects public confidence in the judicial system,

Convinced also that the integrity, independence and impartiality of the judiciary are essential prerequisites for the effective protection of human rights and economic development,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/32 of 29 November 1985 and 40/146 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly endorsed the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Milan from 26 August to 6 September 1985,[74]

Recalling also the recommendations adopted by the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995,[75] concerning the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and the proper functioning of prosecutorial and legal services in the field of criminal justice,

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[71] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[72] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[73] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

[74] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2, annex.

[75] See A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1, chap. I, resolution 1, sect. III.

Recalling further that in 2000 the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Secretariat invited a group of chief justices of the common law tradition to develop a concept of judicial integrity, consistent with the principle of judicial independence, which would have the potential to have a positive impact on the standard of judicial conduct and to raise the level of public confidence in the rule of law,

Recalling the second meeting of the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity, held in 2001 in Bangalore, India, at which the chief justices recognized the need for universally acceptable standards of judicial integrity and drafted the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct,[76]

Recalling also that the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity thereafter conducted extensive consultations with judiciaries of more than eighty countries of all legal traditions, leading to the endorsement of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct by various judicial forums, including a Round Table Meeting of Chief Justices, held in The Hague on 25 and 26 November 2002, which was attended by senior judges of the civil law tradition as well as judges of the International Court of Justice,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/43, on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, in which the Commission took note of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct and brought those principles to the attention of Member States, relevant United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their consideration,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/39 on the integrity of the judicial system, in which the Commission emphasized the integrity of the judicial system as an essential prerequisite for the protection of human rights and for ensuring that there was no discrimination in the administration of justice,

1. *Invites* Member States, consistent with their domestic legal systems, to encourage their judiciaries to take into consideration the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, annexed to the present resolution, when reviewing or developing rules with respect to the professional and ethical conduct of members of the judiciary;

2. *Emphasizes* that the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct represent a further development and are complementary to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 40/32 and 40/146;

3. *Acknowledges* the important work carried out by the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity under the auspices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as other international and regional judicial forums that contribute to the development and dissemination of standards and measures to strengthen judicial independence, impartiality and integrity;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office[77] and in particular through its Global Programme

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[76] E/CN.4/2003/65, annex.

[77] This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.

against Corruption, to continue to support the work of the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States that have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in support of the work of the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity;

6. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions, as appropriate, to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund to support the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity, and to continue to provide, through the Global Programme against Corruption, technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, upon request, to strengthen the integrity and capacity of their judiciaries;

7. *Also invites* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views regarding the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct and to suggest revisions, as appropriate;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[77] to convene an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, in cooperation with the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity and other international and regional judicial forums, to develop a technical guide to be used in providing technical assistance aimed at strengthening judicial integrity and capacity, as well as a commentary on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, taking into account the views expressed and the revisions suggested by Member States;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Forty-first plenary meeting
27 July 2006

Annex
Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct

WHEREAS the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes as fundamental the principle that everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of rights and obligations and of any criminal charge,

WHEREAS the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[78] guarantees that all persons shall be equal before the courts and that in the determination of any criminal charge or of rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled, without undue delay, to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law,

WHEREAS the foregoing fundamental principles and rights are also recognized or reflected in regional human rights instruments, in domestic constitutional, statutory and common law, and in judicial conventions and traditions,

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[78] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

WHEREAS the importance of a competent, independent and impartial judiciary to the protection of human rights is given emphasis by the fact that the implementation of all the other rights ultimately depends upon the proper administration of justice,

WHEREAS a competent, independent and impartial judiciary is likewise essential if the courts are to fulfil their role in upholding constitutionalism and the rule of law,

WHEREAS public confidence in the judicial system and in the moral authority and integrity of the judiciary is of the utmost importance in a modern democratic society,

WHEREAS it is essential that judges, individually and collectively, respect and honour judicial office as a public trust and strive to enhance and maintain confidence in the judicial system,

WHEREAS the primary responsibility for the promotion and maintenance of high standards of judicial conduct lies with the judiciary in each country,

AND WHEREAS the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary[79] are designed to secure and promote the independence of the judiciary and are addressed primarily to States,

THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES are intended to establish standards for ethical conduct of judges. They are designed to provide guidance to judges and to afford the judiciary a framework for regulating judicial conduct. They are also intended to assist members of the executive and the legislature, and lawyers and the public in general, to better understand and support the judiciary. These principles presuppose that judges are accountable for their conduct to appropriate institutions established to maintain judicial standards, which are themselves independent and impartial, and are intended to supplement and not to derogate from existing rules of law and conduct that bind the judge.

Value 1
Independence

Principle

Judicial independence is a prerequisite to the rule of law and a fundamental guarantee of a fair trial. A judge shall therefore uphold and exemplify judicial independence in both its individual and institutional aspects.

Application

1.1. A judge shall exercise the judicial function independently on the basis of the judge's assessment of the facts and in accordance with a conscientious understanding of the law, free of any extraneous influences, inducements, pressures, threats or interference, direct or indirect, from any quarter or for any reason.

1.2. A judge shall be independent in relation to society in general and in relation to the particular parties to a dispute that the judge has to adjudicate.

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[79] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2, annex.

1.3. A judge shall not only be free from inappropriate connections with, and influence by, the executive and legislative branches of government, but must also appear to a reasonable observer to be free therefrom.

1.4. In performing judicial duties, a judge shall be independent of judicial colleagues in respect of decisions that the judge is obliged to make independently.

1.5. A judge shall encourage and uphold safeguards for the discharge of judicial duties in order to maintain and enhance the institutional and operational independence of the judiciary.

1.6. A judge shall exhibit and promote high standards of judicial conduct in order to reinforce public confidence in the judiciary, which is fundamental to the maintenance of judicial independence.

Value 2
Impartiality

Principle

Impartiality is essential to the proper discharge of the judicial office. It applies not only to the decision itself but also to the process by which the decision is made.

Application

2.1. A judge shall perform his or her judicial duties without favour, bias or prejudice.

2.2. A judge shall ensure that his or her conduct, both in and out of court, maintains and enhances the confidence of the public, the legal profession and litigants in the impartiality of the judge and of the judiciary.

2.3. A judge shall, as far as is reasonable, so conduct himself or herself as to minimize the occasions on which it will be necessary for the judge to be disqualified from hearing or deciding cases.

2.4. A judge shall not knowingly, while a proceeding is before, or could come before, the judge, make any comment that might reasonably be expected to affect the outcome of such proceeding or impair the manifest fairness of the process, nor shall the judge make any comment in public or otherwise that might affect the fair trial of any person or issue.

2.5. A judge shall disqualify himself or herself from participating in any proceedings in which the judge is unable to decide the matter impartially or in which it may appear to a reasonable observer that the judge is unable to decide the matter impartially. Such proceedings include, but are not limited to, instances where:

(a) The judge has actual bias or prejudice concerning a party or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceedings;

(b) The judge previously served as a lawyer or was a material witness in the matter in controversy; or

(c) The judge, or a member of the judge's family, has an economic interest in the outcome of the matter in controversy;

provided that disqualification of a judge shall not be required if no other tribunal can be constituted to deal with the case or, because of urgent circumstances, failure to act could lead to a serious miscarriage of justice.

Value 3
Integrity

Principle

Integrity is essential to the proper discharge of the judicial office.

Application

3.1. A judge shall ensure that his or her conduct is above reproach in the view of a reasonable observer.

3.2. The behaviour and conduct of a judge must reaffirm the people's faith in the integrity of the judiciary. Justice must not merely be done but must also be seen to be done.

Value 4
Propriety

Principle

Propriety, and the appearance of propriety, are essential to the performance of all of the activities of a judge.

Application

4.1. A judge shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all of the judge's activities.

4.2. As a subject of constant public scrutiny, a judge must accept personal restrictions that might be viewed as burdensome by the ordinary citizen and should do so freely and willingly. In particular, a judge shall conduct himself or herself in a way that is consistent with the dignity of the judicial office.

4.3. A judge shall, in his or her personal relations with individual members of the legal profession who practise regularly in the judge's court, avoid situations that might reasonably give rise to the suspicion or appearance of favouritism or partiality.

4.4. A judge shall not participate in the determination of a case in which any member of the judge's family represents a litigant or is associated in any manner with the case.

4.5. A judge shall not allow the use of the judge's residence by a member of the legal profession to receive clients or other members of the legal profession.

4.6. A judge, like any other citizen, is entitled to freedom of expression, belief, association and assembly, but, in exercising such rights, a judge shall always conduct himself or herself in such a manner as to preserve the dignity of the judicial office and the impartiality and independence of the judiciary.

4.7. A judge shall inform himself or herself about the judge's personal and fiduciary financial interests and shall make reasonable efforts to be informed about the financial interests of members of the judge's family.

4.8. A judge shall not allow the judge's family, social or other relationships improperly to influence the judge's judicial conduct and judgement as a judge.

4.9. A judge shall not use or lend the prestige of the judicial office to advance the private interests of the judge, a member of the judge's family or of anyone else, nor shall a judge convey or permit others to convey the impression that anyone is in a special position improperly to influence the judge in the performance of judicial duties.

4.10. Confidential information acquired by a judge in the judge's judicial capacity shall not be used or disclosed by the judge for any other purpose not related to the judge's judicial duties.

4.11. Subject to the proper performance of judicial duties, a judge may:

(a) Write, lecture, teach and participate in activities concerning the law, the legal system, the administration of justice or related matters;

(b) Appear at a public hearing before an official body concerned with matters relating to the law, the legal system, the administration of justice or related matters;

(c) Serve as a member of an official body, or other government commission, committee or advisory body, if such membership is not inconsistent with the perceived impartiality and political neutrality of a judge; or

(d) Engage in other activities if such activities do not detract from the dignity of the judicial office or otherwise interfere with the performance of judicial duties.

4.12. A judge shall not practise law while the holder of judicial office.

4.13. A judge may form or join associations of judges or participate in other organizations representing the interests of judges.

4.14. A judge and members of the judge's family shall neither ask for, nor accept, any gift, bequest, loan or favour in relation to anything done or to be done or omitted to be done by the judge in connection with the performance of judicial duties.

4.15. A judge shall not knowingly permit court staff or others subject to the judge's influence, direction or authority to ask for, or accept, any gift, bequest, loan or favour in relation to anything done or to be done or omitted to be done in connection with his or her duties or functions.

4.16. Subject to law and to any legal requirements of public disclosure, a judge may receive a token gift, award or benefit as appropriate to the occasion on which it is made provided that such gift, award or benefit might not reasonably be perceived as intended to influence the judge in the performance of judicial duties or otherwise give rise to an appearance of partiality.

Value 5
Equality

Principle

Ensuring equality of treatment to all before the courts is essential to the due performance of the judicial office.

Application

5.1. A judge shall be aware of, and understand, diversity in society and differences arising from various sources, including but not limited to race, colour, sex, religion, national origin, caste, disability, age, marital status, sexual orientation, social and economic status and other like causes ("irrelevant grounds").

5.2. A judge shall not, in the performance of judicial duties, by words or conduct, manifest bias or prejudice towards any person or group on irrelevant grounds.

5.3. A judge shall carry out judicial duties with appropriate consideration for all persons, such as the parties, witnesses, lawyers, court staff and judicial colleagues, without differentiation on any irrelevant ground, immaterial to the proper performance of such duties.

5.4. A judge shall not knowingly permit court staff or others subject to the judge's influence, direction or control to differentiate between persons concerned, in a matter before the judge, on any irrelevant ground.

5.5. A judge shall require lawyers in proceedings before the court to refrain from manifesting, by words or conduct, bias or prejudice based on irrelevant grounds, except such as are legally relevant to an issue in proceedings and may be the subject of legitimate advocacy.

Value 6
Competence and diligence

Principle

Competence and diligence are prerequisites to the due performance of judicial office.

Application

6.1. The judicial duties of a judge take precedence over all other activities.

6.2. A judge shall devote the judge's professional activity to judicial duties, which include not only the performance of judicial functions and responsibilities in court and the making of decisions, but also other tasks relevant to the judicial office or the court's operations.

6.3. A judge shall take reasonable steps to maintain and enhance the judge's knowledge, skills and personal qualities necessary for the proper performance of judicial duties, taking advantage for that purpose of the training and other facilities that should be made available, under judicial control, to judges.

6.4. A judge shall keep himself or herself informed about relevant developments of international law, including international conventions and other instruments establishing human rights norms.

6.5. A judge shall perform all judicial duties, including the delivery of reserved decisions, efficiently, fairly and with reasonable promptness.

6.6. A judge shall maintain order and decorum in all proceedings before the court and be patient, dignified and courteous in relation to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers and others with whom the judge deals in an official capacity. The judge shall require similar conduct of legal representatives, court staff and others subject to the judge's influence, direction or control.

6.7. A judge shall not engage in conduct incompatible with the diligent discharge of judicial duties.

Implementation

By reason of the nature of judicial office, effective measures shall be adopted by national judiciaries to provide mechanisms to implement these principles if such mechanisms are not already in existence in their jurisdictions.

Definitions

In this statement of principles, unless the context otherwise permits or requires, the following meanings shall be attributed to the words used:

"Court staff" includes the personal staff of the judge, including law clerks;

"Judge" means any person exercising judicial power, however designated;

"Judge's family" includes a judge's spouse, son, daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law and any other close relative or person who is a companion or employee of the judge and who lives in the judge's household;

"Judge's spouse" includes a domestic partner of the judge or any other person of either sex in a close personal relationship with the judge.

2006/24
International cooperation in the fight against corruption

The Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating its deep concern about the impact of corruption on the political, social and economic stability and development of societies,

Convinced that a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach is required to prevent and combat corruption effectively and recognizing the need for closer coordination and cooperation among States and other relevant entities in this regard,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and reaffirming that the Convention constitutes a significant development in international law and an important instrument for effective and multidimensional international cooperation against corruption,

Recalling also that, in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[80] Heads of State and Government urged all States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant international conventions on organized crime and corruption and, following their entry into force, to implement them effectively, including by incorporating the provisions of those conventions into national legislation and by strengthening criminal justice systems,

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[80] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 60/207 of 22 December 2005, on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

Welcoming the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[81] adopted at the high-level segment of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005, in which Member States stated that the proper management of public affairs and public property and the rule of law were essential to the prevention and control of corruption, and recognized that, in order to curb corruption, it was necessary to promote a culture of integrity and accountability in both the public and the private sector,

Welcoming also the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, for Africa, adopted by the Round Table for Africa, held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, in which the need to prevent and combat corruption in Africa is highlighted,

Recalling its resolution 2005/18 of 22 July 2005, on action against corruption: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the entry into force and subsequent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

Noting the regional conventions on corruption and the work already done by regional organizations on this issue,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[82]

2. *Welcomes* the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[83] and urges Member States from all regions of the world and relevant economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention as soon as possible in order to facilitate its effective implementation;

3. *Looks forward* to the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to be held in December 2006, and, taking into account article 63 of the Convention, urges Member States to contribute to the successful outcome of the Conference;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to hold intensive consultations and make proposals for the preparation of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including by open-ended consultations facilitated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the

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[81] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

[82] E/CN.15/2006/9.

[83] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

regular budget of the Office,[54] and without prejudice to the mandate and work of the Conference of the States Parties;

5. *Stresses* the value of participation at the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption of experts on specific aspects of the Convention, including representatives of preventive anti-corruption bodies, and encourages Member States to facilitate the participation of such experts at the Conference of the States Parties;

6. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its work in promoting the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and looks forward to the finalization and dissemination of the legislative guide designed to facilitate the ratification and subsequent implementation of the Convention;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, building on the experience gained in the preparation of the legislative guide and work done by others, including by the members of the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination, to continue its collaboration with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute in its ongoing efforts to prepare a technical guide aimed specifically at supporting practitioners in the implementation of the Convention;

8. *Urges* all Member States, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to abide by the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, fairness, responsibility and equality before the law and the need to safeguard integrity and to foster a culture of transparency, accountability and the rejection of corruption;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the financial support provided by several donors to facilitate capacity-building in the fight against corruption, and encourages Member States to continue to make voluntary contributions to promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or in direct support of such activities and initiatives;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties in accordance with its mandate;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[54] and in particular through its Global Programme against Corruption, to continue to assist States, upon request, with sustainable capacity-building focused on the promotion of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to cooperate with others, within its mandate, in the field of preventing and combating corruption, and encourages the Office to increase further such cooperation;

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[54] This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.

13. *Invites* relevant entities of the United Nations system and international financial institutions and regional and national funding agencies to increase their support to and their interaction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to benefit from synergies and avoid duplication of effort and to ensure that, as appropriate, activities aimed at preventing and combating corruption are considered in their sustainable development agenda and that the expertise of the Office is fully utilized;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* to individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, for their active participation in the prevention of and the fight against corruption;

15. *Calls for* international cooperation to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, as well as for asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular its chapter V;

16. *Encourages* Member States to consider utilizing the public awareness materials offered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and to engage in special activities, including, if appropriate, with relevant sectors of civil society, in particular on International Anti-Corruption Day, on 9 December, in order to focus on the problem of corruption;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, if the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption so decides, to make available to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, for its information, the reports of the Conference;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session and thereafter to share its report with the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/25

Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the recommitment made by Heads of State and Government in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[85]

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 60/159 of 16 December 2005 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Welcoming the emphasis on the rule of law in the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal

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[85] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

Justice,[86] adopted at the high-level segment of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005, in which Member States recognized the importance of upholding the rule of law and good governance and, as appropriate, the importance of further developing restorative justice policies, procedures and programmes, and expressed their commitment to the development and maintenance of fair and efficient criminal justice institutions, including the humane treatment of all those in pre-trial and correctional facilities, in accordance with applicable international standards,

Recognizing the system-wide efforts within the United Nations towards strengthening activities to promote the rule of law, including the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission, the planned establishment of a rule of law assistance unit and the work of the Rule of Law Focal Point Network,

Recalling its resolution 2004/25 of 21 July 2004 entitled "The rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction",

Recalling also its resolution 2005/21 of 22 July 2005 on strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform, in which it recognized that effective criminal justice systems could only be developed based on the rule of law and that the rule of law itself required the protection of effective criminal justice measures,

Recalling further all relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, including its resolution 2004/43, on human rights in the administration of justice, in particular juvenile justice, in which the Commission stressed the special need for national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice, in particular to establish and maintain stable societies and the rule of law in post-conflict situations, through reform of the judiciary, the police and the penal system, as well as juvenile justice reform,

Bearing in mind the need to establish and strengthen the rule of law as an essential element of reconstruction efforts, in order to support the emergence of stable social, political and economic structures and to protect human rights in the administration of justice,

Acknowledging that United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice are important tools for establishing fair and effective criminal justice systems enshrined in the rule of law and that their use and application in the provision of technical assistance should be enhanced, as appropriate,

Mindful of the importance of ensuring respect for the rule of law and human rights in the administration of justice, in particular in post-conflict situations, as a crucial contribution to building peace and justice and ending impunity,

Noting with appreciation the work on juvenile justice and the cooperation through the Inter-Agency Coordination Panel on Juvenile Justice to develop common indicators, tools and manuals, to share information and to pool capacities and interests in order to increase the effectiveness of programme implementation, and taking note of the publication entitled "Protecting the rights of children in conflict with the law",

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[86] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

Welcoming the efforts by some Member States to provide assistance to countries in the areas of the rule of law and criminal justice institutions through bilateral or multilateral channels,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction";[87]

2. *Notes* the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the development of a comprehensive set of assessment tools for criminal justice, in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and other relevant entities, and encourages the Office, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[88] to continue to develop tools and training manuals on criminal justice reform, where appropriate, in cooperation with others, and to disseminate them widely;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[88] while recognizing the importance of avoiding duplication between and ensuring proper coordination with relevant United Nations entities, to further develop its comprehensive programme in strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions with a continued focus on vulnerable groups, such as women and children, countries with economies in transition and countries in post-conflict situations and the need for capacity-building at the field office level, and to develop innovative approaches and partnerships in that area;

4. *Also encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[88] to continue to provide long-term sustainable technical assistance in the area of criminal justice reform to Member States in post-conflict situations, in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other relevant entities, and to increase synergies between the involved agencies;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[88] to provide its expertise, where appropriate and upon request, to the Peacebuilding Commission, the rule of law assistance unit, in the ongoing work of the Rule of Law Focal Point Network and other relevant entities;

6. *Invites* Member States to provide resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order for it to continue to provide assistance, upon request, to Member States in long-term sustainable criminal justice reform and also to make use of technical assistance offered in that area by the Office and other United Nations entities;

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[87] E/CN.15/2006/3.

[88] This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.

7. *Invites* relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the World Bank, as well as organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to increase their cooperation and coordination with the United Nations entities concerned with supporting the rule of law, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in order to promote a more integrated approach to the provision of assistance for building capacity in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform and to further explore joint projects in that area;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session, in 2008, on the implementation of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/26
Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Noting General Assembly resolution 56/201 of 21 December 2001, on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/3 of 11 July 2003, on the progress in the implementation of Assembly resolution 56/201, in which the Council recommended that all organizations of the United Nations development system consider lessons learned and their dissemination as a specific required component of their activities; emphasized the importance of evaluation of operational activities of the United Nations system in order to enhance their effectiveness and impact; and called upon the Secretary-General to integrate a stronger focus on lessons learned, results and outcome into future reports,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which the Assembly emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 59/151 of 20 December 2004, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the resolution and to report thereon, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to it at its sixtieth session, *Recalling further* General Assembly resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly endorsed the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted at the high-level segment of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session and subsequently by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005/15 of 22 July 2005,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 60/175 of 16 December 2005, on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, and the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the implementation of the measures outlined in the Bangkok Declaration,

Bearing in mind also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[89] adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations on 8 September 2000, in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as well as in national affairs, to make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needed for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peacebuilding and reconstruction, to take concerted action against international terrorism and accede as soon as possible to all the relevant international conventions, to redouble their efforts to implement their commitment to counter the world drug problem and to intensify their collective efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money-laundering,

Bearing in mind further General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, by which the Assembly adopted the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

Recognizing that capturing lessons learned can be a valuable management tool for future planning and programmes and provide feedback to effect future improvement, and helps develop effective and informed policies,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[90]

2. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to implement the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[91] and the recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Congress in formulating legislation and policy directives and taking all other relevant measures, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;

3. *Invites* Member States, in a spirit of common and shared responsibility, as acknowledged in the Bangkok Declaration, to improve international cooperation in the fight against crime and terrorism, at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels, in areas including extradition and mutual legal assistance within the framework of existing relevant legal instruments;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the

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[89] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[90] E/CN.15/2006/7.

[91] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

regular budget of the Office,[92] to convene an intergovernmental group of experts with equitable geographical representation to discuss the Eleventh Congress and previous congresses in order to accumulate and consider lessons learned from prior congresses with a view to developing a methodology for capturing lessons learned for future congresses, and to submit a report of its work to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session for its consideration;

5. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host to the intergovernmental group of experts;

6. *Reiterates* its request to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[92] to engage in consultations with the Governments that have offered to host the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2010, and to report thereon to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/27
Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[93]

Taking note of guideline 8, Special measures for the protection and support of child victims of trafficking, contained in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[94]

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[95] and noting the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to that Convention on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[96]

Recalling also the International Labour Organization Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (Convention No. 182), which prohibits forced or obligatory labour of all people under the age of 18,

Recalling further paragraphs 4 and 13 of the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[97] adopted at the high-level segment of the Eleventh United Nations

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[92] This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.

[93] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

[94] See E/2002/68/Add.1.

[95] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[96] General Assembly resolution 54/263, annex II.

[97] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[98] and, in particular, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing that Convention,[99]

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 58/137 of 22 December 2003, on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking,

Recalling further the note by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on joint action to curb transnational crime,[100]

Condemning trafficking in persons as an abhorrent form of modern-day slavery and as an act that is contrary to universal human rights,

Decrying the treatment of human beings as commodities to be bartered, bought or sold by traffickers, in particular exploiters,

Deeply concerned at the worldwide occurrence of trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation of all kinds by transnational organized criminal groups, many of which are also involved in other forms of illegal activity, including trafficking in firearms, money-laundering, drug trafficking and corruption,

Profoundly alarmed by the fact that trafficking in persons is a growing and profitable trade in most parts of the world, aggravated by, inter alia, poverty, armed conflict, inadequate social and economic conditions and demand in the illicit labour and sex markets,

Expressing dismay at the ability of criminal networks to avoid punishment while preying on the vulnerabilities of their victims,

Noting the distinctions and interlinkages between the two criminal behaviours of trafficking in persons, as set forth in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and of smuggling of migrants, as set forth in the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[101]

Convinced of the urgent need for broad and concerted international cooperation among all Member States, especially among related countries of origin, transit and destination, employing a multidisciplinary, balanced and global approach, including adequate technical assistance, in order to prevent and combat trafficking in persons,

Recognizing that broad international cooperation between Member States, especially among related countries of origin, transit and destination, and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other members of civil society, is essential to counter effectively the threat of trafficking in persons,

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[98] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

[99] Ibid., annex II.

[100] CEB/2005/HLCP/IX/CRP.7, annex A.

[101] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex III.

Convinced that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, can play a role in raising awareness, in reducing existing and future opportunities for victimization in the field of trafficking and in assisting Governments in promoting the protection of victims through comprehensive and non-stigmatizing social and appropriate economic assistance to victims, including in the areas of health, education, housing and employment,

Welcoming efforts of Member States, in particular countries of origin, transit and destination, to raise awareness of the seriousness of the crime of trafficking and of its various forms, as well as of the role of the public in preventing victimization and assisting victims of trafficking,

Bearing in mind the establishment of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in accordance with article 32 of the Convention, which has now taken up its work in that area,

Noting the thematic discussion on trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, held by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twelfth session,[102] and the panel discussion on human trafficking held by the Human Security Network on 17 October 2005 as a side event during the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[98] the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing that Convention,[99] and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;[96]

2. *Urges* all Member States:

(a) To criminalize trafficking in persons;

(b) To promote cooperation among law enforcement authorities in combating trafficking in persons;

(c) To ensure the security and control of travel or identity documents;

(d) To establish the offence of trafficking in persons as a predicate offence for money-laundering offences;

3. *Invites* Member States to adopt measures, in accordance with their domestic law, inter alia:

(a) To fight sexual exploitation with a view to abolishing it, by prosecuting and punishing those who engage in that activity, not including the victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation;

(b) To raise awareness, especially through training, among criminal justice officials and others, as appropriate, of the needs of victims of trafficking and of the crucial role of victims in detecting and prosecuting that crime by, inter alia:

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[102] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 10* (E/2003/30), chap. II.

(i) Investigating all cases reported by victims, preventing further victimization and, in general, treating victims with respect;

(ii) Treating victims and witnesses with sensitivity throughout criminal judicial proceedings, in accordance with articles 24 and 25 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and article 6, paragraph 2, of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, where applicable;

4. *Also invites* Member States to adopt measures, in accordance with their domestic law, inter alia:

(a) To provide assistance and protection to victims of trafficking in persons, including measures to permit victims of trafficking to remain in their territory temporarily or permanently, as appropriate;

(b) To promote the legislative and other measures necessary to establish a wide range of assistance, including legal, psychological, medical and social assistance to the actual victims of trafficking, subject to the determination of the existence of victimization;

(c) To provide humane treatment for all victims of trafficking, taking into account their age, gender and particular needs, in accordance with article 6, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, where applicable;

(d) To assist in the reintegration of victims of trafficking into society;

(e) To develop guidelines for the protection of victims of trafficking before, during and after criminal proceedings, as appropriate;

5. *Urges* Member States to employ a comprehensive approach to combating trafficking in persons, incorporating law enforcement efforts and the protection of victims and preventive measures, including measures against activities that derive profit from the exploitation of victims of trafficking and, where appropriate, the confiscation and seizure of the proceeds of trafficking;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with a view to preventing trafficking in persons, including for the purpose of sexual exploitation, through:

(a) Improved technical cooperation to strengthen local and national institutions aimed at preventing trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in countries of origin;

(b) Information campaigns on the techniques and methods of traffickers, programmes of education aimed at prospective targets, including those who create the demand, as well as vocational training in social skills and assistance in the reintegration of victims of trafficking into society;

(c) A focus on regions in post-conflict situations and regions of natural disaster, where patterns of human trafficking are increasingly recognized as a serious problem, and the early incorporation of measures to combat trafficking, including the training and establishment of standards of behaviour of military and civilian personnel involved in peacekeeping operations;

(d) Encouraging Member States to participate in regional forums as a means to develop practical strategies to combat trafficking in persons and to protect victims;

7. *Urges* Member States to take measures against trafficking in persons, especially women and children, that are consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination and that respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims;

8. *Invites* Member States to set up mechanisms for coordination and collaboration between governmental and non-governmental organizations and other members of civil society, with a view to responding to the immediate needs of victims of trafficking;

9. *Also invites* Member States to allocate appropriate resources for victim services, public awareness campaigns and law enforcement activities directed at eliminating trafficking and exploitation and to foster international cooperation, including adequate technical assistance and capacity-building programmes, to improve the ability of Member States to take effective measures against trafficking in persons;

10. *Encourages* Member States to examine the role of the exploitation of the prostitution of others in encouraging trafficking in persons;

11. *Also encourages* Member States to adopt legislative or other measures to reduce the demand that fosters all forms of trafficking in persons, including by cooperating with non-governmental organizations and civil society and by raising public awareness of how all forms of exploitation degrade their victims and the related risks of trafficking in persons, especially women and children;

12. *Further encourages* Member States to take measures, including raising public awareness, to discourage and reduce, especially among men, the demand that fosters sexual exploitation as well as other forms of human trafficking, in accordance with article 9, paragraph 5, of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, where applicable;

13. *Encourages* Member States to target the link between trafficking in persons for purposes of all forms of exploitation and other types of crime;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its close cooperation and coordination with relevant international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other members of civil society;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to promote the ratification of, and to assist, upon request, Member States in the implementation of, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office;[103]

16. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to organize a meeting on technical assistance for Member States in order to coordinate, with due

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[103] This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.

regard to the work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the work of agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office;[103]

17. *Encourages* Member States to make voluntary contributions to further strengthen and support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings, in particular in the area of technical assistance activities;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session and thereafter to share its report with the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/28
International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the increasing importance of major events, such as large-scale sporting events, including Olympic Games, high-level summits and other mass events such as national and religious festivals,

Recognizing also the principle of freedom of assembly,

Mindful of the fact that, owing to their scale and/or high visibility, major events can be a target for unlawful activities, including for terrorism, and can be exploited by organized criminal groups for their illegal activities,

Mindful also that major events offer opportunities for host countries to strengthen their capacity to manage security,

Aware of the need to share information, in full respect of the principle of data protection, on possible threats to the security of major events and to exchange experience and proven practices in addressing such threats,

Welcoming the establishment by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute of the International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events,

Noting with appreciation the work done by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute in the framework of the Observatory, such as the development of relevant analytical tools and the organization of expert meetings in China, Italy, Norway, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Spain and the United States of America,

1. *Encourages* Member States, in particular those planning major events in the coming years, to strengthen their cooperation, including in the framework of the International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events, by

sharing knowledge of possible threats to major events and relevant practices related to security during such events;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue and expand its work on the Observatory, including by providing technical assistance and advisory services on security during major events to Member States upon request;

3. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary and in-kind contributions to the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute for the continuation and expansion of the activities of the Observatory, and invites the Institute to mobilize funds from the private sector for such activities;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/29
Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, at the 2005 World Summit held at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 16 September 2005, Heads of State and Government underscored the importance of eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls,[104]

Recalling also the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action[105] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, and, in particular, the determination of Governments to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls,

Bearing in mind that, in the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000,[106] Member States committed themselves to taking into account and addressing, within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, as well as within national crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, any disparate impact of programmes and policies on women and men,

Recalling that, in the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration,[107] specific national and international measures on the special needs of women as criminal justice practitioners, victims, prisoners and offenders were recommended,

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[104] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[105] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[106] General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex.

[107] General Assembly resolution 56/261, annex.

Recalling also that the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted at the high-level segment of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005,[108] emphasized the importance of promoting the interests of victims of crime, including taking account of their gender,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 52/86 of 12 December 1997, on crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women, in which the Assembly adopted the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and called upon the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to consider the elimination of violence against women within the training and technical assistance efforts of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme,

Noting Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, on women, peace and security, in which the Council recognized the serious impact of armed conflict and resulting violence directed against women in such situations,

Recalling its resolution 1996/12 of 23 July 1996, on the elimination of violence against women, in which it urged Member States to review or monitor legislation and legal principles, procedures, policies and practices relating to criminal matters to determine if they had an adverse or negative impact on women and, if they had such an impact, to modify them in order to ensure that women were treated fairly by the criminal justice system,

Recalling also its resolution 2005/20 of 22 July 2005, in which it adopted the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, which contain a gender perspective,

Reaffirming its resolution 2005/21 of 22 July 2005, on strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, in which it encouraged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop tools and training manuals on criminal justice reform, based on international standards and best practices,

Noting previous and ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the area of violence against women and children,

Noting also the Workshop on Violence against Women in the Twenty-first Century, organized by the Government of France, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Paris on 28 and 29 April 2005,

Recognizing the challenge of developing effective criminal justice initiatives targeting violence against women and girls, in particular in the area of designing appropriate law enforcement responses in developing countries and countries with societies in transition, which would ensure the protection of victims while guaranteeing that perpetrators are effectively prosecuted and held accountable for their acts,

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[108] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

Noting the progress made by the independent expert in preparing the study on violence against children, requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/190 of 18 December 2002, which will pay particular attention to the situation of girls, and the contribution of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to that study,

Welcoming the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/185 of 22 December 2003 and looking forward to its publication, and also welcoming the contribution of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to that study in the form of the co-sponsoring, with the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, of an expert group meeting held in May 2005 on good practices in combating and eliminating violence against women,

Expressing concern at the high levels of violence against women and girls in many societies,

1. *Urges* Member States to consider, to the utmost extent possible, using the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[109] in developing and undertaking strategies and practical measures to eliminate violence against women and in promoting women's equality within the criminal justice system;

2. *Strongly encourages* Member States to promote an active and visible policy for integrating a gender perspective into the development and implementation of policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in order to assist with the elimination of violence against women and girls;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[110] and invites the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network to consider providing assistance, upon request, to Member States in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls, in cooperation with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, and to integrate the elimination of violence against women and girls into their training and technical assistance efforts, including their crime prevention activities;

4. *Welcomes* the development by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of a handbook for law enforcement officials on effective responses to violence against women, and encourages the Office, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[110] to continue to develop tools and training manuals on criminal justice reform, with a gender perspective and targeting the special needs of women in the criminal justice system, including women in prison settings;

5. *Also welcomes* the work already carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing assistance to victims of violence, in particular women and children, by setting up one-stop centres and supporting non-governmental organizations active in that area, and invites the Office, within

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[109] General Assembly resolution 52/86, annex.

[110] This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.

available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[110] to draw on its experience to expand such activities;

6. *Invites* Member States to provide resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enable it to provide effective assistance to Member States in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session, in 2008, on the implementation of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/30

Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[111] the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[112] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[113]

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 53/115 of 9 December 1998, 54/132 of 17 December 1999, 55/65 of 4 December 2000, 56/124 of 19 December 2001 and 57/174 of 18 December 2002, in which the Assembly stressed the importance of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the other subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 53/115, 54/132, 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141 of 22 December 2003 and 59/163 of 20 December 2004, in which the Assembly encouraged the Subcommission, as well as the other subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the twentieth special session of the Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1997/39 of 21 July 1997, entitled "Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors",

Convinced that the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century will enhance cooperation against drug trafficking in the Near and Middle East,

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[111] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[112] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

[113] General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

1. *Takes note* of the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Urges* Member States to take appropriate measures to combat the traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in accordance with the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters and the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly and consistent with their national legislation and the provisions of the international drug control treaties;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform all Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations of the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters.

41st plenary meeting
13 July 2006

Annex
Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century

We, the representatives of States members of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

Having gathered at the fortieth session of the Subcommission, held in Baku from 12 to 16 September 2005, to consider the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[111] the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[112] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[113]

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/39 of 21 July 1997, entitled "Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors",

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/24 of 22 July 2005, entitled "Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan",

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/26 of 22 July 2005, entitled "International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs",

Bearing in mind the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the

General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[114]

Recalling various other United Nations resolutions and recommendations, including General Assembly resolution 59/161 of 20 December 2004 and the recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2004,[115] requesting the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in narcotic drugs,

Taking note of the third biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly[116] and other relevant reports submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session, including the report on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking[117] and the report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse,[118]

Deeply concerned about the spread of drug abuse in the Near and Middle East and its effects on youth and on future generations,

Deeply concerned also about the increasing illicit cultivation of narcotic drug crops and illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, which threaten the political, economic and social structure and stability of the region,

Alarmed at the serious and growing threat posed by organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, money-laundering and various other forms of organized crime and their potential and, in some cases, actual links with terrorist groups,

Aware that in a number of countries illicit drug production represents a major obstacle to sustainable economic, social and political development,

Taking into account the multifaceted challenges faced by States situated along international trafficking routes and the effects of trafficking in drugs, including related crime and drug abuse, resulting from the transit of illicit drugs through the territory of transit States,

Recognizing the need to take further urgent measures against the illicit cultivation of narcotic drug crops and the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs in regions where drug traffickers and organized criminal groups take advantage of territories affected by conflict, war, foreign occupation or other situations to engage in illicit activities,

Mindful of the essential need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation aimed at enhancing the capacity of States to tackle drug trafficking effectively and to meet the goals and targets for the year 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

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[114] A/58/124, sect. III.A.

[115] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3.

[116] E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

[117] E/CN.7/2005/4.

[118] E/CN.7/2005/3.

Reiterating the principle of shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement the action necessary to counter the world drug problem in all its aspects,

Convinced that specific action and comprehensive, well-coordinated national plans are the most effective means by which to combat problems involving illicit drugs and related crime,

Have agreed on the following:

Cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies

1. We reaffirm our commitment to promoting coordinated drug control strategies and unified responses to drug trafficking and, in that context, encourage the development, effective implementation and further strengthening of measures for the prevention and suppression of drug trafficking and the reduction of illicit drug demand in transit States, as well as cooperation in areas such as border control, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement, including controlled delivery, and exchange of information between transit States, countries of destination and countries of origin.

2. In promoting a unified response to combating drug trafficking in the region, States members of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East should promote closer coordination between drug law enforcement agencies of neighbouring States, such as through joint training, through the establishment of effective systems to promote the sharing of operational experience to facilitate the identification and arrest of drug traffickers and the dismantling of criminal groups and through the facilitation of regular meetings of drug law enforcement agencies with their cross-border counterparts.

3. Drug law enforcement agencies in the region should establish specific mechanisms for the regular exchange of information between national drug law enforcement agencies and their counterparts in neighbouring States and beyond on drug trafficking networks active in the region.

4. We emphasize the importance of coordinating law enforcement activities, in particular the exchange of information at the international level, which can benefit greatly by the establishment of coordination centres, such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

5. Governments should designate national law enforcement authorities to be responsible for dealing with requests for mutual legal assistance, as provided for in article 7 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[119] as well as cooperating closely with other authorities with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action, as provided for in article 9 of that Convention.

6. In order to expand their operational capacities, States members of the Subcommission should consider implementing coordinated operations at border stations, through coordinated mobile patrols and by strengthening joint drug law enforcement efforts at land and sea borders involving neighbouring States.

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[119] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

7. States members of the Subcommission should work towards greater harmonization of their criminal justice systems and national drug control legislation in order to expedite the taking of appropriate measures and other action against drug traffickers and related offenders.

8. States members of the Commission should work to support the efforts of the international community to provide the necessary support to the counter-narcotics objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, by continued technical assistance and financial commitment, in particular, to all eight pillars of the Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan of Afghanistan.

9. The Subcommission should continue to meet on an annual basis in the capital city of one of its member States.

Drug demand reduction

10. States members of the Subcommission should promote awareness, in particular among young people, of the health, social and psychological problems that may result from the abuse of illicit drugs.

11. States members of the Subcommission should consider amending their national legislation, where necessary, to facilitate the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers through, for example, the introduction of drug courts, police referral to voluntary treatment programmes and other recognized alternative approaches to treatment.

12. States members of the Subcommission should strengthen their political commitment to implement drug abuse prevention policies and strategies effectively and to continue their drug demand reduction programmes, paying attention to early intervention, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug users, in order to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse.

13. States members of the Subcommission should continue to incorporate substance abuse prevention, treatment and health care into their national drug control strategies, as well as into their socio-economic development programmes, especially programmes designed to enhance the social and economic empowerment of women, and child welfare, including in relation to preventing and reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse.

14. States members of the Subcommission are also encouraged to ensure that substance abuse treatment is accessible and affordable to drug abusers living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases and to work to eliminate barriers to access for drug abusers in need of HIV/AIDS care and support.

Assistance to transit States

15. We welcome the follow-up of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to the Paris Pact initiative that emerged from the Paris Statement, which was issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003,[120] and encourage the development of similar

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[120] See S/2003/641, annex.

strategies in other regions for countries affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory.

16. International financial institutions and other potential donors are encouraged to provide financial assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory, including for empowering and building the capacity of locally available human resources, so that those States may intensify their efforts to combat drug trafficking and drug abuse and deal with their consequences.

17. States members of the Subcommission should integrate projects, where appropriate, for illicit drug demand reduction and strengthen treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers in the programmes for international assistance to those transit States which are affected by drug abuse as a result of the transit of illicit drugs through their territory, to enable them to deal effectively with the problem.

Control of precursors

18. States members of the Subcommission should cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board to further strengthen international cooperation in the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with the measures to control precursors adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.[121]

19. States members of the Subcommission should support international operations aimed at preventing diversion of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular Operation Topaz, Operation Purple and Project Prism coordinated by the International Narcotics Control Board, by exchanging information with other States and conducting timely joint law enforcement operations, including the use of controlled deliveries and backtracking investigations into the sources and origins of seizures.

20. States members of the Subcommission are urged to take immediate steps to ensure that the substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention are placed under the control of their regulatory authorities.

Money-laundering

21. States members of the Subcommission should strengthen action to prevent and combat money-laundering, including by enhancing international cooperation, adopting legislation that makes money-laundering a criminal and extraditable offence, establishing financial intelligence units to support the effective investigation and prosecution of money-laundering offences and removing any impediments to criminal investigation linked to bank secrecy.

International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development

22. The international community should be requested to assist and cooperate in the development of illicit crop eradication programmes and to promote alternative development programmes and, in particular, support should be given to Afghanistan in this respect.

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[121] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B.

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption

23. States members of the Subcommission welcome the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[122] and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,[123] the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air[124] and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.[125]

24. States members of the Subcommission that have not yet done so should become parties to and implement the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, as well as the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, as soon as possible and, where appropriate, request assistance to that end from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other relevant United Nations bodies, such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

25. States members of the Subcommission should also consider signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption[126] as soon as possible in order to allow its early entry into force and subsequent implementation.

26. States members of the Subcommission and relevant regional economic integration organizations should take all necessary measures to improve international cooperation in criminal matters, especially in the form of extradition and mutual legal assistance, in accordance with the relevant conventions.

2006/31

Using alternative development programmes to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[127] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[128] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[129] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[130]

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[131] in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 59/160 of 20 December 2004 on the control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis,

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[122] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

[123] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex II.

[124] Ibid., annex III.

[125] General Assembly resolution 55/255, annex.

[126] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

[127] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[128] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[129] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[130] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[131] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/8 on the control of cannabis in Africa,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/160, and looking forward to the forthcoming release of the market survey on cannabis requested by the Assembly in that resolution,

Emphasizing the need for States parties to continue to honour their obligations under the 1961 Convention, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the 1971 Convention and the 1988 Convention,

Noting that cannabis is by far the most widely and most frequently abused of the drugs listed in the international drug control treaties,

Concerned that cultivation of cannabis plants and trafficking in and abuse of cannabis are on the increase in Africa, in part as a result of extreme poverty, the absence of any crops offering viable alternatives and the lack of resources for the identification and eradication of cultivation of cannabis plants and for interdiction efforts and in part because of the profitability of such activities and the high demand for cannabis in other regions,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in combating both drug trafficking and drug abuse in a balanced and integrated manner,

Recognizing that alternative development programmes have proved to be a useful tool in efforts to eradicate illicit drug crop cultivation,

Aware of the importance of programmes promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Having regard to the successes recorded so far in the reduction of coca bush and opium poppy cultivation through the application of alternative development programmes,

Taking note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005, in which the Board regretted the absence of alternative development projects or programmes in Africa, despite the large amount of cannabis produced in the region,[132]

Desiring that the successful application of alternative development programmes in efforts to sustain the reduction of coca bush and opium poppy cultivation be replicated, as appropriate and possible, in efforts to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to adhere to the international drug control treaties and to adopt policies that promote international cooperation;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement General Assembly resolution 59/160 on the control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis;

3. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility and as part of their commitment to the fight against illicit drugs, to

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[132] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 33.

extend cooperation to affected States, especially in Africa, in the area of alternative development, including research into crops offering viable alternatives to cannabis, and technical assistance, with due regard to the environmental degradation caused by the cultivation of cannabis plants;

4. *Calls upon* Member States and invites organizations with experience and relevant expertise in the eradication of illicit crops and in the design and implementation of alternative development programmes to share that experience and expertise, upon request, with States seeking to develop and implement eradication and alternative development programmes with a view to reducing the cultivation of cannabis plants, especially in Africa, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate efforts in that regard;

5. *Urges* Member States in which the large-scale cultivation of cannabis plants is taking place to carry out, as a matter of priority and as appropriate, a comprehensive assessment of the extent of such cultivation and to use that assessment to inform both eradication and alternative development strategies with a view to further reducing the supply of cannabis;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, when requested by States reporting the large-scale cultivation of cannabis plants, to conduct a study with development partners, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, on the feasibility of implementing alternative development programmes in those countries;

7. *Urges* Member States implementing alternative development programmes to integrate them into other drug control measures, including demand reduction strategies, at the national and regional levels in such a way as to ensure the sustainability of those programmes;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to consider the possibility of developing a global, integrated and balanced strategy for alternative development in consultation with Member States, in coordination with ongoing efforts to establish an overarching strategy, pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/14;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/32
Support for the National Drug Control Strategy of the Government of Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the scale and complexity of the problem of narcotic drugs and the risk that the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in opium poses to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan, as well as at the regional and international levels, *Noting with appreciation* the continued efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the personal commitment of President Hamid Karzai to foster and implement counter-narcotics measures, including the publication in 2006 of the interim National Drug Control Strategy, which was welcomed by the international community at the Conference on Afghanistan held in London on 31 January and 1 February 2006,

Welcoming the inclusion of counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting theme in the Afghanistan Compact and the Government of Afghanistan's interim National Development Strategy,

Welcoming also the noteworthy progress made in the fight against narcotics in Afghanistan, including the adoption of counter-narcotics legislation, the establishment of a counter-narcotics tribunal, the use of extradition as a tool and the development of the country's counter-narcotics law enforcement and criminal justice capacity, which has resulted in the conviction of over ninety drug traffickers and an increase in drug-related seizures,

Recalling the report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2005*, in which it is indicated that, for the first time since 2001, Afghanistan has succeeded in achieving a decrease of 20 per cent in the area under cultivation of opium poppy, from 130,000 hectares to 104,000 hectares,

Welcoming the commitment by Afghanistan and its neighbours to enhanced regional cooperation as expressed in the Doha Declaration on Border Management in Afghanistan of 28 February 2006,

Noting with concern, however, the reported potential for increases in 2006 in the cultivation of opium poppy, in particular in specific provinces of Afghanistan,

Bearing in mind that securing the sustainable elimination of drug crop cultivation and drug trafficking in Afghanistan will take time and that it is a common and shared responsibility to be addressed through international efforts, as recognized by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[133]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 59/161 of 20 December 2004 and 60/179 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly requested the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in narcotic drugs,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1659 (2006) of 15 February 2006, in which the Council endorsed the Afghanistan Compact and its annexes, welcomed the updated National Drug Control Strategy presented by the Government of Afghanistan at the London Conference and encouraged additional international support for the four priorities identified in that Strategy, including through contributions to the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund,

1. *Welcomes* the bilateral and multilateral support being provided to Afghanistan by the international community, including through contributions to the Government of Afghanistan's Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and through other entities;

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[133] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

2. *Notes with appreciation* the strong commitment of the international community to the development and reconstruction of Afghanistan, as reflected in its endorsement of the Afghanistan Compact during the Conference on Afghanistan held in London on 31 January and 1 February 2006;

3. *Commends* the National Drug Control Strategy of 2006 of the Government of Afghanistan, including its identification of the following four priority areas of activity:

(a) Disrupting the illicit drug trade by targeting traffickers and their backers;

(b) Strengthening and diversifying legal rural livelihoods;

(c) Reducing the demand for illicit drugs and enhancing the treatment of problem drug users, including support for the action steps on demand reduction identified by Afghanistan and its partners at the Conference on Behavioural Health held in Kabul in May 2005;

(d) Developing state institutions at the central and provincial levels vital to the implementation of the counter-narcotics strategy;

4. *Invites* the international community to provide the necessary support to enable the Government of Afghanistan to implement its National Drug Control Strategy by:

(a) Continued provision of expertise and financial assistance, including through the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund, in support of the key priorities set out in the National Drug Control Strategy;

(b) Making every effort to control smuggling into Afghanistan of precursors and chemicals used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs;

(c) Enhancing the steps already being taken aimed at a global reduction in illicit drug demand, thereby helping the Government of Afghanistan to fight illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs;

5. *Reiterates* the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2005[134] regarding the recent advocacy by a non-governmental organization of so-called legal cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan;

6. *Urges* the Government of Afghanistan to maintain control of illicit drugs among its highest priorities, as stipulated in article 7 of the Afghan Constitution and in line with the National Drug Control Strategy, with a view to enhancing its efforts to combat illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in drugs;

7. *Encourages* the Government of Afghanistan and all members of the international community to implement the Afghanistan Compact, which aims at achieving a sustained and significant reduction in the production of and trafficking in narcotics with a view to completely eliminating them, with drug control as a cross-cutting issue;

8. *Invites* the Government of Afghanistan and its neighbours, while appreciating their existing cooperation, to enhance regional cooperation in order to

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[134] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 208.

strengthen border control and security belts in the region, with a view to disrupting the smuggling of drugs out of Afghanistan and the smuggling of precursors into Afghanistan, including through participation in the Paris Pact initiative,[135] emerging from the Paris Statement, which was issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003, and in the work of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre;

9. *Invites* Member States to provide the necessary resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the work of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen its efforts, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to ensure that multilateral assistance is provided to Afghanistan in full support of its National Drug Control Strategy;

11. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this matter at future sessions.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/33
Strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in which States were urged to provide greater access to their markets for products of alternative development programmes, which were necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty,[136]

Reaffirming also its resolution 2003/37 of 22 July 2003 on strengthening alternative development through trade and socio-environmental preservation, in which it called upon the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and all Member States to continue to cooperate effectively on programmes to promote alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Reaffirming further Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14, in which the Commission invited Member States to make more comprehensive and determined efforts in the area of financial and technical cooperation aimed at promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Bearing in mind Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/9 and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue,[137]

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[135] See S/2003/641, annex.

[136] A/58/124, sect. II.A, para. 21.

Recognizing with concern that in some Member States illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production degrade, among other things, forest areas, areas under environmental protection and areas used for licit crops, causing serious environmental damage,

Taking into account the Millennium Development Goals,[138] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[139] and Agenda 21,[140] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[141]

Noting with concern that, in lands adjacent to areas used for the cultivation of illicit crops, there is a high risk of displacement of licit crops and their replacement by illicit crops,

Recognizing the importance of achieving a balance between law enforcement, demand reduction, interdiction, eradication and alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of mainstreaming alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into national and international development strategies as well as into development efforts;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, and all Member States to continue to cooperate effectively on programmes and projects to promote alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development;

3. *Urges* donor Governments, in conformity with the principle of shared responsibility and as a sign of their commitment to fight against illicit drugs in a comprehensive and balanced manner, to increase their cooperation on alternative development matters, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, by taking into account environmental protection, sustainable forest management, including agroforestry and reforestation, technical assistance, production infrastructure and the promotion of private investment and the agricultural industry;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, consistent with their national and international obligations, and invites relevant international organizations to consider measures to facilitate access to and positioning in international markets for alternative development products;

5. *Invites* Member States, relevant international organizations, financial institutions, regional development banks, funds for the protection of the

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[137] E/CN.7/2006/7.

[138] See A/56/326, annex, and A/58/323, annex.

[139] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[140] Ibid., annex II.

[141] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

environment and non-governmental organizations to support and promote financing for programmes and projects in the context of alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, taking into account that, in areas affected by or vulnerable to illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production, protecting the environment, preventing its degradation and promoting its sustainable recovery should be considered;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Member States and relevant international organizations to redouble their efforts to obtain new and additional voluntary financial resources, at the bilateral and multilateral levels, in support of programmes and projects relating to alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/34

The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2005/26 of 22 July 2005 and previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing that the medical use of narcotic drugs, including opiates, is indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering,

Emphasizing that the need for a balance between the global licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[142] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[143]

Reiterating that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved in the past as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with established supplier countries,

Expressing deep concern at the increase in the global production of opiate raw materials and the significant accumulation of stocks over the past few years as a consequence of the operation of market forces, which has the potential to upset the delicate balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates to meet medical and scientific needs,

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[142] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[143] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

Emphasizing the importance of the system of estimates, based on actual consumption and utilization of narcotic drugs, furnished to and confirmed by the International Narcotics Control Board on the extent of cultivation and production of opiate raw materials, in particular in view of the current oversupply,

Recalling the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[144] in which ministers and other Government representatives called upon States to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials,

Considering that opiate raw materials and the opiates derived from them are not just ordinary commodities that can be subjected to the operation of market forces and that, therefore, market economy considerations alone should not determine the extent of cultivation of opium poppy,

Reiterating the importance of the medical use of opiates in pain relief therapy, as advocated by the World Health Organization,

Noting that countries differ significantly in their level of licit demand for narcotic drugs and that in most developing countries the use of narcotic drugs for medical purposes has remained at an extremely low level,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue to contribute to maintaining a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes, supporting traditional and established supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producer countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[142] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[143] and to take effective measures to prevent the illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, and encourages improvements in practices in the cultivation of opium poppy and production of opiate raw materials;

3. *Urges* Governments of consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically on the basis of actual consumption and utilization of opiate raw materials and the opiates derived from them and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure effective supply, calls on Governments of countries producing opium to limit the cultivation of opium poppy, taking into account the current level of global stocks, to the estimates furnished to and confirmed by the Board, in accordance with the requirements of the 1961 Convention, and urges that, in providing estimates of such cultivation, producer countries consider the actual demand requirements of importing countries;

4. *Endorses* the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2005[145] regarding the advocacy by a non-governmental

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[144] A/58/124, sect. II.A.

[145] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 208.

organization of legalization of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, and urges all Governments to resist such proposals and to continue to strengthen drug control in compliance with their obligations emanating from the international drug control treaties;

5. *Urges* all the Governments of countries where opium poppy has not been cultivated for the licit production of opiate raw materials, in the spirit of collective responsibility, to refrain from engaging in the commercial cultivation of opium poppy in order to avoid the proliferation of supply sites, and calls on Governments to enact enabling legislation to prevent and prohibit the proliferation of sites used for the production of opiate raw materials;

6. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit requirements and to avoid creating imbalances between the licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate in countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

7. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts to monitor the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/35

The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics[146] and the initiatives of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics,

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[146] E/2006/79.

Recognizing the interest of Member States in taking full advantage of information and communication technologies for the acceleration of economic and social development,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and access by all States, with due regard to all official languages,[147]

Welcoming the intensification of efforts by the Information Technology Services Division of the Department of Management of the Secretariat to provide interconnectivity and unhindered Internet access to all Permanent and Observer Missions at the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* once again the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for Member States and Observers of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations, to the computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations, provided that the unhindered access of non-governmental organizations to such databases, systems and services will not prejudice the access of Member States nor impose an additional financial burden for their use;

2. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics for one more year to enable it to carry out, from within existing resources, the due fulfilment of the provisions of the Council resolutions on this item, to facilitate the successful implementation of the initiatives being taken by the Secretary-General with regard to the use of information technology and to continue the implementation of measures required to achieve its objectives and, in this regard, requests the Working Group to continue its efforts to act as a bridge between the evolving needs of Member States and the actions of the Secretariat;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Information Technology Services Division for the continuing cooperation it is extending to the Working Group in the endeavour to further improve the information technology services available to all Permanent and Observer Missions at the United Nations and, in particular, for its continuing work in the implementation of wireless Internet (WiFi) in United Nations Headquarters conference rooms and public areas;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend full cooperation to the Working Group and to give priority to implementing its recommendations;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2007 on action taken to follow up the present resolution, including the findings of the Working Group and an assessment of its work and mandate.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

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[147] Resolutions 1991/70 of 26 July 1991, 1992/60 of 31 July 1992, 1993/56 of 29 July 1993, 1994/46 of 29 July 1994, 1995/61 of 28 July 1995, 1996/35 of 25 July 1996, 1997/1 of 18 July 1997, 1998/29 of 29 July 1998, 1999/58 of 30 July 1999, 2000/28 of 28 July 2000, 2001/24 of 26 July 2001, 2002/35 of 26 July 2002, 2003/48 of 24 July 2003, 2004/51 of 23 July 2004 and 2005/12 of 22 July 2005.

2006/36
Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,[148] and recalling its resolutions 2001/41 of 7 July 2001, 2002/23 of 24 July 2002, 2003/49 of 24 July 2003, 2004/4 of 7 July 2004 and 2005/31 of 26 July 2005,

Reaffirming also the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres and to further undertake to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender,

Acknowledging that enhancing women's opportunities, potential and activities requires a dual focus, namely, programmes aimed at meeting the basic needs and the specific needs of women for capacity-building, organizational development and empowerment, together with gender mainstreaming in all programme formulation and implementation activities,

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for promoting gender equality and constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[149] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[150]

Recognizing that training is critical for increasing awareness, knowledge, commitment and the capacity of staff to mainstream a gender perspective into United Nations policies and programmes and that the provision of effective gender training requires adequate financial and human resources,

Underlining the catalytic role played by the Commission on the Status of Women, as well as the important role played by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in promoting and monitoring gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to and progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, especially in regard to mainstreaming a gender perspective in entities of the United Nations system;[151]

2. *Notes with appreciation* the progress and continued efforts made by United Nations entities to address gaps between policy and practice in mainstreaming a gender perspective in their respective fields of work, including through the development of training, methodologies and tools;

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[148] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 4.

[149] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[150] General Assembly resolutions S-23/2 and S-23/3.

[151] E/2006/65.

3. *Expresses concern* at the large gap remaining between policy and practice, with the result that a gender equality perspective is not yet fully integrated into the work of the United Nations;

4. *Recognizes* that training is critical for increasing the awareness, knowledge, commitment and capacity of staff in respect of mainstreaming a gender perspective in United Nations policies and programmes, and in this regard, calls upon all entities of the United Nations system, including United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, within the United Nations Staff Development Programme budget and other existing United Nations training budgets, without prejudice to the achievement of other training priorities, to:

(a) Make specific commitments annually to gender mainstreaming training, including in core competence development, and ensure that all gender equality policies, strategies and action plans include such commitments;

(b) Provide specific ongoing capacity-building, inter alia, through training, for gender specialists and gender focal points, including in the field;

(c) Make gender training mandatory for all staff and personnel and develop specific training for different categories and levels of staff;

(d) Ensure the integration of gender perspectives in relevant training courses, including in induction courses, training on results-based management frameworks and training on the project and programme cycle;

(e) Develop innovative forms of capacity-building, in addition to formal training, including by using information and communication technologies, and systematically assess the effectiveness of new approaches;

(f) Ensure that managers provide the leadership and support required, including by enhancing awareness, commitment and capacity through innovative approaches specifically developed for management levels;

(g) Ensure that, as relevant, offices of human resources management advocate for gender training and the enhancement of pertinent skills for all trainers within the United Nations;

(h) Develop more effective forms of follow-up to training to ensure full utilization of best practices and maximum impact on work programmes;

(i) Strengthen accountability systems for both management and staff, through, inter alia, the inclusion of objectives and results related to gender mainstreaming in personnel workplans and appraisals;

(j) Develop effective means of impact assessment, including the use of indicators for the systematic monitoring and evaluation of training and the performance of trainers;

(k) Create or expand electronic knowledge networks on gender mainstreaming to increase effective support for and follow-up to capacity-building activities;

(l) Strengthen inter-agency collaboration, including through the work of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, to ensure systematic exchange of resources and tools across the system to promote cross-fertilization of ideas;

(m) Ensure that resident coordinators systematically promote, monitor and report on capacity-building activities related to gender mainstreaming within their country teams;

(n) Strengthen country team collaboration on gender training at the country level, including through sharing methodologies and tools, undertaking joint activities and strengthening the capacity of gender theme groups to support such activities;

5. *Recognizes* the important role that senior management plays in creating an environment that actively supports gender mainstreaming and strongly encourages it to do so;

6. *Takes note* of the work already undertaken to implement General Assembly resolution 59/164 of 20 December 2004 on the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system, and urges continued efforts towards its full implementation;

7. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations entities to maintain their efforts to raise awareness of gender issues, within their organizations and across the United Nations system;

8. *Requests* that the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality continue to provide practical support to its members in gender mainstreaming, explore possibilities for developing an accessible and consolidated database of trained facilitators at the country and regional levels, in consultation with Member States, and report regularly to the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination through its High Level Committee on Programmes and its High Level Committee on Management in order to facilitate the incorporation of gender mainstreaming perspectives into their work;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2007 on the implementation of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/37
Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[152] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[153]

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[152] A/61/62.

[153] E/2006/47.

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/49 of 27 July 2005,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Welcoming the participation, in the capacity of observer, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories,

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the continued cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the necessary resources to fund expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandate of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/112 of 8 December 2005, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council,[153] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[152]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing

measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

9. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit the proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

10. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Welcomes* the continuing initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

12. *Requests* the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to prepare an information leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to disseminate it widely among them;

13. *Encourages* Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

14. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, relating to specific Territories, so that the Territories may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

15. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

16. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council;

17. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of its resolutions 574 (XXVII) of 16 May 1998[154] calling for the necessary mechanisms for its associate members, including small island Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate in the special sessions of the General Assembly, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories originally participated in the capacity of observer, and in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

18. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2007;

20. *Decides* to keep these questions under continuous review.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/38

Workplan on reform of the Economic Commission for Europe and revised terms of reference of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the adoption by the Economic Commission for Europe, in formal segment, at its meeting of 2 December 2005, of the workplan on reform of the Commission,[155] and noting also the adoption by the Commission, at its sixty-first session, held in Geneva from 21 to 23 February 2006, of its revised rules of procedure,[156]

Noting also the provisional adoption by the Economic Commission for Europe at its sixty-first session of the revised terms of reference of the Commission,[156] pending their endorsement by the Economic and Social Council,

Noting further that the General Assembly, in its resolution 60/248 of 23 December 2005, welcomed the workplan on reform of the Economic Commission for Europe, decided that the Commission should implement the adopted measures and, to that end, requested the Secretary-General to allocate the requisite resources within section 19, Economic development in Europe, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007,[157]

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[154] See *Economic and Social Council Official Records, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

[155] E/ECE/1434/Rev.1.

[156] E/ECE/1437.

[157] A/60/6 (Sect. 19).

1. *Endorses* the workplan on reform of the Economic Commission for Europe,[155] as set out in annex I of the present resolution;

2. *Also endorses* the revised terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Europe,[155] as set out in annex II of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

Annex I
Workplan on reform of the Economic Commission for Europe

1. Based on the recommendations on the role, mandate and functions of the Economic Commission for Europe as reflected in the report on the state of the Commission, the Commission adopts the following decision:

I. Mission statement

2. The Economic Commission for Europe as a multilateral platform facilitates greater economic integration and cooperation among its fifty-five member States and promotes sustainable development and economic prosperity through:

(a) Policy dialogue;

(b) Negotiation of international legal instruments;

(c) Development of regulations and norms;

(d) Exchange and application of best practices as well as economic and technical expertise;

(e) Technical cooperation for countries with economies in transition.

3. The Economic Commission for Europe contributes to enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations through the regional implementation of outcomes of global United Nations conferences and summits.

II. Governance structure

4. The governance structure shall be reformed in order to enhance accountability, transparency and the horizontal coherence of the activities of the organization with a view to enabling the organization to better respond to the needs of its member States.

5. The existing terms of reference and rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Europe will be amended accordingly.

A. The Commission

6. The Commission is the highest decision-making body of the organization.

7. It is responsible for taking strategic decisions on the programme of work of the Commission and the allocation of resources without prejudice to the competence of the Fifth Committee.

8. It also provides a forum for a policy dialogue at a high level on economic development for the region.

9. The Commission meets once every two years in Geneva as of 2007, taking into account the provisions of rules 1 and 2 of the rules of procedure. At its 2009 session, the Commission will review the reform of the Commission including the question of frequency of its sessions.

10. The Commission is chaired by the representative of the country elected by the Commission for the period of the biennium. The Chair is assisted by two Vice-Chairs who will be the representatives of two countries elected at the same session.

B. The Executive Committee

11. The implementation of the overall guidance set by the Commission is entrusted to the Executive Committee.

12. Representatives of all States members of the Commission participate in the Executive Committee.

13. The Chairs of the Sectoral Committees — or the Vice-Chairs — are regularly invited to the meetings of the Executive Committee.

14. The Executive Secretary or his representative takes part in the meetings of the Executive Committee.

15. The Executive Committee is presided by a representative of the country that chairs the Commission. The Chairman of the Executive Committee is assisted by two Vice-Chairs elected by the Executive Committee, for a period of one year, the term being renewable.

16. In the period between the biennial sessions of the Commission, the Executive Committee acts on behalf of the Commission and can seize itself of all matters related to Commission activities in conformity with the terms of reference.

17. In particular, the Executive Committee:

(a) Prepares the sessions of the Commission;

(b) Reviews, evaluates and approves in due time the programmes of work of the sectoral committees, including intersectoral activities and relations with other international organizations, based on the criteria that shall be defined by the Executive Committee and that shall include coherence with the overall objective of the Commission, coordination with other subprogrammes and resource implications;

(c) Approves the set-up, renewal, discontinuance, terms of reference and workplans of groups under the Sectoral Committees, based on the criteria of their relevance to the subprogramme, resource implications, and avoidance of duplication and overlap in respect of the activities of the Commission;

(d) Examines with the Chair and Vice-Chairs of the Sectoral Committees, their report on the implementation of their programme of work and other relevant issues;

(e) Ensures coherence between subprogrammes, inter alia, by encouraging horizontal communication within the organization;

(f) Deals with all matters related to programme planning, administrative and budget issues, including extrabudgetary funding;

(g) Discusses with the Executive Secretary, initiatives taken by the Secretariat and the work undertaken by the Office of the Executive Secretary.

18. The ad hoc informal sessions of the Commission, the Bureau of the Commission, the Group of Experts on the Programme of Work, and the Steering Committee are hereby discontinued. The governance role formerly filled by these bodies shall be performed by the Executive Committee. The existing monthly briefings by the Secretariat will be replaced by a regular briefing which shall take place as a rule during the meetings of the Executive Committee.

19. The Executive Committee meets when necessary.

20. All decisions are adopted in formal sessions. For formal sessions, interpretation shall be provided and documentation for decision shall be available in all official languages of the Commission. The Executive Committee may also meet in informal mode.

21. The terms of reference and the rules of procedure of the Executive Committee shall be adopted by the Commission.

C. The Sectoral Committees

22. The reference to "Principal subsidiary bodies" is discontinued and replaced by reference to "Sectoral Committees".

23. Each subprogramme of the programme of work is attributed to a Sectoral Committee.

24. Each Sectoral Committee is responsible for the preparation and implementation of its programme of work under the conditions defined by the Commission and the Executive Committee. The terms of reference of the Sectoral Committees shall be approved by the Commission.

25. The Sectoral Committees are the following:

(a) Committee on Environmental Policy;

(b) Committee on Inland Transport;

(c) Committee on Statistics, further referred to as the Conference of European Statisticians;

(d) Committee on Sustainable Energy;

(e) Committee on Trade;

(f) Committee on Timber;

(g) Committee on Housing and Land Management;

(h) Committee on Economic Cooperation and Integration.

26. All Committees shall have reviewed by the end of February 2007:

(a) Their subsidiary intergovernmental bodies in accordance with the guidelines for the establishment and functioning of teams of specialists within the Commission,[158] which shall have been previously reviewed by member States;

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[158] E/ECE/1407/Add.1.

(b) Conference-servicing needs, with a view to rationalizing them, and shall submit proposals on possible streamlining to the Executive Committee.

27. The Sectoral Committees report once a year and upon request to the Executive Committee, through a meeting with their Chair and Vice-Chairs.

28. Sectoral Committees will jointly prepare and submit proposals to the Executive Committee on issues and activities of common interest.

D. The Secretariat

29. The Secretariat services the intergovernmental structure entrusted with the implementation of the programme of work.

III. Priorities of the programme of work

30. In order to respond to the actual needs expressed by member States, the programme of work will be restructured. Elements of the subprogrammes of work that are not mentioned below will be maintained. This reform will be implemented within existing budgetary resources.

A. Environment subprogramme

31. The subprogramme shall increase its focus on:

(a) Member States' implementation of their decisions and commonly agreed goals, including those adopted in the Environment for Europe process, the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia Environment Strategy, and the Commission's environmental conventions;

(b) Strengthening work on environmental performance reviews and environmental monitoring and assessment, which lays the necessary foundation for evaluating environmental protection and the implementation of these decisions.

32. Greater efforts shall be directed towards the implementation of the Commission's environmental programme, notably through further capacity-building and workshops at subregional levels.

33. The Committee on Environmental Policy shall study ways and means to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme and all other relevant United Nations institutions and international organizations in order to optimize the implementation of the programme of work in the region and shall submit proposals to the Executive Committee.

34. The Committee on Environmental Policy shall, in cooperation with the Committee on Inland Transport and in consultation with the World Health Organization, strengthen activities relating to: (a) the Transport Health and Environment Pan European Programme, including sustainable financing and staffing for the clearing house; and (b) environmental aspects of transportation and submit proposals thereon to the Executive Committee.

B. Transport subprogramme

35. The Committee on Inland Transport shall strengthen activities in the fields of border-crossing and trade facilitation in cooperation with the Committee on Trade and submit proposals thereon to the Executive Committee.

36. The Committee on Inland Transport shall, in cooperation with the Committee on Environmental Policy and in consultation with the World Health Organization, strengthen activities relating to: (a) the Transport Health and Environment Pan European Programme, including sustainable financing and staffing for the clearing house; and (b) environmental aspects of transportation, and submit proposals thereon to the Executive Committee.

37. The Committee on Inland Transport shall submit proposals to the Executive Committee on ways and means of monitoring and strengthening the implementation of the Commission's key legal instruments on transport, including on road safety.

38. The Committee on Inland Transport shall submit proposals to the Executive Committee on ways and means to strengthen Euro-Asia transport links.

39. The Committee on Inland Transport shall submit proposals to the Executive Committee on ways and means:

(a) To strengthen the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention);[159]

(b) To improve transparency in managing the TIR Convention.

C. Subprogramme on statistics

40. The coordination of international statistical work, methodological work and technical cooperation activities shall be strengthened.

41. In order to provide member States with user-oriented statistics, the Conference of European Statisticians shall submit proposals to the Executive Committee on the actual production of statistics of member States. The contents of the online database shall be reviewed and improved accordingly.

42. The functioning and accessibility of the online database shall be improved in order to facilitate the dissemination of statistics.

43. The publication of "Trends" is discontinued. The production of other publications shall be reviewed by the Conference of European Statisticians which will submit proposals to the Executive Committee.

44. The resources allocated to the processing of data by this subprogramme shall be reduced owing to the overall reduction of activities in the field of economic analysis.

D. Subprogramme on economic cooperation and integration

45. This subprogramme will address key aspects of economic development and integration and focus mainly on countries with economies in transition in order to:

(a) Deliver policy advice;

(b) Facilitate policy dialogue, and exchange of experience and best practices;

(c) Develop guidelines.

46. To this extent, the subprogramme will deal with:

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[159] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1079, No. 16510.

(a) Application of experience gained, lessons learned and best practices conducive to economic growth and innovative development. This work shall be demand-driven and focused on specific topics and may be entrusted by the Committee to external experts and relevant organizations and institutions, in particular those from countries with economies in transition. The initial list to be considered by the Committee may include such issues as:

(i) Promoting effective public investment and regulatory policies;

(ii) Strengthening the competitiveness of the economy through innovative development;

(iii) Development of financial systems and services;

(iv) Application and adaptation of economic analysis;

(b) Elaboration of recommendations aimed at creating a policy, financial and regulatory environment conducive to economic development, investment and innovation through:

(i) Creation and development of enterprises and entrepreneurship;

(ii) Promotion of knowledge-based economies and innovation;

(iii) Promotion of an effective system of protection of intellectual property rights;

(iv) Promotion of corporate governance, rule of law and public-private partnerships through the improvement of transparency and investor confidence, including the establishment of guidelines thereto;

(c) Definition by the Sectoral Committee of the modalities of the integration of existing activities in the new subprogramme, with a view to continuing valuable work in the areas mentioned above, with the Sectoral Committee reporting to the Executive Committee.

47. Networks of experts, advisers and decision-makers shall be set up in order to provide a platform for exchange of national policy experiences and development of standards and best models on these matters.

48. The activities of this subprogramme shall build, inter alia, on the results of the work carried out by other relevant organizations and institutions operating in this field, including United Nations organizations, with which synergies should be improved.

49. Based on the overall framework above, member States shall approve the strategic framework no later than end of March 2006, and the Committee on Economic Cooperation and Integration shall submit proposals on its terms of reference and programme of work to the Executive Committee for approval as soon as possible and, at the latest, within one year from the date of the adoption of the present decision.

50. The Executive Committee will review the subprogramme on economic cooperation and integration no later than three years from the date of the adoption of the present decision with a view to assessing whether the level of resources is appropriate and optimizing the programme if necessary.

51. A regional adviser shall be allocated to this subprogramme.

E. Subprogramme on sustainable energy

52. The Committee on Sustainable Energy shall streamline its activities and improve cooperation with other relevant institutions, in particular the International Energy Agency and the Energy Charter process. This cooperation could take the form of joint activities, memorandums of understanding, and participation of members of other relevant organizations in the activities of the subprogramme and vice versa.

53. The Committee on Sustainable Energy shall strengthen activities in the fields of energy efficiency, cleaner energy production, energy security and diversification of energy sources, taking into account environmental concerns. Special attention should be given to cooperation with the Committee on Environmental Policy, the Committee on Inland Transport and the Committee on Timber.

F. Trade development subprogramme

54. Activities in the field of trade facilitation shall continue and focus on supporting the development of standards carried out by the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business.

55. The Committee on Trade shall review the programme on regulatory cooperation and standardization policies.

56. The activities in the field of agricultural quality standards shall be strengthened. Consultations shall be initiated with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in order to concentrate the activities of the two organizations within the Economic Commission for Europe.

57. The Sectoral Committee is renamed the "Committee on Trade".

58. The subprogramme is renamed the "Trade subprogramme".

G. Timber subprogramme

59. The Committee on Timber shall submit proposals to the Executive Committee on the development of increased cooperation between the Ministerial Conference for the Protection of Forests in Europe and the Commission, and shall explore the possibility of a formal framework for this cooperation.

60. The Committee on Timber shall submit proposals to the Executive Committee on ways and means to strengthen its monitoring and analysis activities relating to forest policy and institutions.

61. The subprogramme is renamed the "Subprogramme on timber and forestry".

H. Human settlements subprogramme

62. The following programme elements are discontinued:

(a) Development of human settlements statistics;

(b) Major trends characterizing human settlements development.

63. The activities and related resources in the field of real estate (currently carried out under the Industrial restructuring and enterprise development subprogramme)

shall be integrated in the subprogramme. The Sectoral Committee shall submit proposals to the Executive Committee on the modalities of this integration.

64. The activities and related resources in the field of population (currently carried out under the Economic analysis subprogramme) shall be integrated in the subprogramme.

65. The subprogramme is renamed the "Subprogramme on housing, land management and population".

66. The Sectoral Committee is renamed the "Committee on Housing and Land Management".

67. The intergovernmental governance of population activities shall be assured by the Executive Committee.

I. Economic analysis and industrial restructuring and enterprise development subprogrammes

68. These subprogrammes as well as the related intergovernmental structures will be discontinued.

IV. Technical cooperation

69. Technical cooperation, which forms an integral part of the Commission's activities, has to focus on the countries with economies in transition and has to be demand-driven.

70. The Commission's technical cooperation shall concentrate on the sectors where the Commission has in-house expertise and comparative advantage over other organizations. It should be coherent with and support the implementation of the agreed work programmes.

71. The coordination of the Commission's technical cooperation shall be ensured by the Technical Cooperation Unit reporting directly to the Executive Secretary with appropriate resources for carrying out its functions.

72. The intergovernmental governance of technical cooperation shall be assured by the Executive Committee.

73. The impact of the Technical Cooperation Strategy, endorsed by the Commission at its annual session of 2004,[160] shall be assessed by the Executive Committee and the Strategy will be reviewed if necessary.

74. Member States shall review, no later than two months after the adoption of this decision, the resource allocation among subprogrammes concerning the regular programme of technical cooperation (section 23 of the regular budget) as foreseen in the decision related to this subject.[161]

75. The use of the Commission's regional advisers shall be strengthened by enabling their participation in capacity-building activities.

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[160] See E/ECE/1411/Add.1.

[161] See E/ECE/1430/Add.1.

76. Evaluations of separate subprogrammes' technical cooperation activities shall be conducted on a regular basis. A common policy and practice for these evaluations shall be implemented.

V. Cross-sectoral issues

A. Millennium Development Goals

77. In order to contribute to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, the Commission shall:

(a) Offer a platform to all stakeholders for sharing their information, views and experience, and for improving the coordination of these activities;

(b) Set up and maintain a database on Millennium Development Goal indicators using the database and dissemination infrastructure of the statistical subprogramme.

78. The Commission shall cooperate with the United Nations Development Programme to this extent and within existing resources.

B. Gender issues

79. The Commission shall pay particular attention to the gender dimension of development, as a priority cross-cutting theme, by identifying good practices in further mainstreaming gender issues in its various subprogrammes and activities, taking into account the economic areas addressed by the regional review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.[162] This should apply across both regular and operational activities.

C. The private sector and non-governmental organizations

80. The Sectoral Committees shall review and report to the Executive Committee on the involvement of the private sector and non-governmental organizations, in order to strengthen and further improve their relationship and to increase resources and contributions of expertise with a view to optimizing the implementation of the programme of work.

VI. Relations with other organizations

81. In order to increase the impact of its work, the Commission shall reinforce its cooperation with key international organizations and institutions in all relevant areas of its work.

82. In particular, regular consultation shall be fostered with other pan-European organizations.

83. In addition to the specific cooperations identified under the different subprogrammes, the cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme should be strengthened. The Secretariat shall explore ways and means to improve the synergy between the organization and the Programme.

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[162] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

84. The Economic Commission for Europe shall seek to reinforce partnerships with other United Nations regional commissions, in particular the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. The Secretariat shall assess the possibilities for strengthening the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia.

85. The Secretariat shall keep member States informed of these proceedings through the Executive Committee.

86. The implementation of the memorandum of understanding with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe is entrusted to the Office of the Executive Secretary and the Executive Committee shall monitor this implementation.

87. After consultations with other organizations and upon the recommendation of the Secretariat, the Executive Committee shall decide on the opportunity for the Commission's engagement in the development of an early warning mechanism.

VII. Management

A. Coordination tasks

88. The Office of the Executive Secretary is entrusted with:

(a) The follow-up of the implementation of horizontal and sectoral issues arising from the relevant multilateral commitments such as those made at the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and United Nations global conferences and summits, as well as the provision of inputs required by these global bodies and by the Secretary-General;

(b) The coordination of intersectoral and cross-sectoral activities;

(c) The coordination of Commission inputs into the monitoring of implementation of the commitments of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the fields of economics and the environment;

(d) Reporting to the Executive Committee on the progress in the implementation of any follow-up of agreed measures.

B. Programme planning and budget

89. The Commission shall strengthen its programme planning, monitoring and evaluation resources and improve the training of its managers in the application of pertinent skills.

90. A dedicated unit for planning, monitoring and evaluation shall be established and attached to the Office of the Executive Secretary in order to secure the continuous involvement of senior management.

91. To facilitate the assessment of programme performance:

(a) The strategic framework (biennial programme plan) will be consolidated with the programme budget narratives in order to emphasize the linkage between expected accomplishments and outputs financed by the regular budget and extrabudgetary funds;

(b) In its reporting to the Executive Committee, the Secretariat shall provide, in a user-friendly format, complete information about the allocation of resources from the regular budget and of extrabudgetary resources to the subprogrammes and programme items within their respective programmes of work.

92. The Sectoral Committees together with the Secretariat will take into account the results of the assessment and evaluations when preparing the strategic frameworks for their respective subprogrammes and, subsequently, the programme narratives.

93. The Secretariat shall provide information to the Executive Committee on cost implications for any programmatic changes proposed for the next biennium during the preparatory process of the programme budget.

94. Any change in resources (both regular and extrabudgetary) materializing after the adoption of the programme budget by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Executive Committee for approval.

C. Monitoring and evaluation, including reporting on performance

95. The Sectoral Committees shall provide complete information concerning the allocation of resources according to programme items within the programme of work of their respective subprogrammes.

96. The Executive Committee shall examine the advisability of developing "downstream" indicators with the Secretariat so as to better reflect actual accomplishments of the Commission, in particular relating to the use and relevance of the Commission's soft legislation tools, norms and standards.

97. The Commission shall develop and streamline its evaluation functions and practices in conformity with the relevant decision of the Commission[163] and in compliance with the instructions of the Office of Internal Oversight Services. This also applies to technical cooperation activities.

D. Human resources

98. The Executive Secretary shall:

(a) Improve communication, coordination and cooperation across the divisions and subprogrammes;

(b) Promote, through human resources management, staff mobility and skill enhancement in order to ensure that staff members periodically change divisions and subprogrammes, and encourage staff members to gain experience in other United Nations and international organizations, as well as in the field.

99. The Secretariat shall provide systematic programme planning, monitoring and evaluation training to its programme managers, in particular in cooperation with the Management Consulting Section of the Office of Internal Oversight Services. Priority will be given to such training in the training budget allocated to the Commission.

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[163] E/ECE/1415/Add.1.

100. The Secretariat shall analyse the merits of using the United Nations Office for Project Services for the implementation of its extrabudgetary projects and will present suggestions to the Executive Committee.

E. Public relations, communication and corporate image

101. To improve its own corporate image and to attract more attention to its achievements, the Secretariat shall enhance its communications, public relations and contacts with the media by making more and better-targeted materials and publications available on the Internet in all official languages of the Commission and producing appropriate printed materials in quantities that correspond to actual demand.

102. To improve its communication with member States the Secretariat shall update, in consultation with member States, the lists of its contacts in government agencies and among governmental experts and address its communications at the appropriate level and through transparent channels.

VIII. Resources

103. The redeployment shall be implemented within existing resources.

104. The abolition of the subprogrammes on Economic analysis (excluding the Population Activities Unit) and industrial restructuring and enterprise development will free:

(a) One D and 12 P posts from Economic analysis;

(b) Four P posts from industrial restructuring and enterprise development;

(c) Two P posts from statistics (owing to the reduction of activities related to Economic analysis),

for a total of one D and eighteen P posts.

105. These posts are redeployed to strengthen other subprogrammes/entities. The redeployments, with their justification given through reference to the relevant paragraph(s) of the present annex, are as follows:

(a) Environment: two P posts (paragraphs 31, 32, 34 and 53);

(b) Transport: two P posts (paragraphs 35-39 and 53);

(c) Statistics: one P post (paragraphs 40-42 and 77);

(d) Economic cooperation and integration: one D and eight P posts (paragraphs 45-51);

(e) Sustainable energy: one P post (paragraph 53);

(f) Trade development: one P post (paragraphs 35 and 56);

(g) Timber: one P post (paragraphs 53, 59 and 60);

(h) Office of the Executive Secretary and information activities: two P posts (paragraphs 86, 89-94, 97 and 101),

for a total of one D and eighteen P posts.

Annex II
Draft revised terms of reference and rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Europe

Terms of reference

1. The Economic Commission for Europe, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic development and integration of Europe, for raising the level of European economic activity, and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems of and developments within member countries of the Commission and within Europe generally as the Commission deems appropriate;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate.

2. Cancelled.

3. Cancelled.

4. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to its member Governments, Governments admitted in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 below, and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the prior consideration of the Economic and Social Council any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

5. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

6. The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year, and shall make interim reports at each regular session of the Council.[164]

7. A complete list of countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe is contained in the appendix to the present annex.

8. The Commission may admit, in a consultative capacity, European nations that are not States Members of the United Nations, and shall determine the conditions under which they may participate in its work, including the question of voting rights in the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

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[164] The Economic and Social Council decided, in its resolution 232 (IX) of 12 July 1949, that "it does not, for the present, require the Commission to submit interim reports to each session, in accordance with point 6 of its terms of reference".

9. Cancelled.

10. Cancelled.

11. The Commission shall invite any State Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.

12. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies and may invite representatives of any intergovernmental organizations to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that agency or organization, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

13. The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations that have been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose and contained in Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, parts I and II.14.

14. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies.

15. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman.

16. The administrative budget of the Commission shall be financed from the funds of the United Nations.

17. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the staff of the Commission, which shall form part of the United Nations Secretariat.

18. The headquarters of the Commission shall be located at the seat of the European Office of the United Nations.

19. Cancelled.

20. The Economic and Social Council shall, from time to time, undertake special reviews of the work of the Commission.

Rules of procedure

Chapter I
Sessions

Rule 1

Sessions of the Commission shall be held:

(a) On dates fixed by the Commission, after consultation with the Executive Secretary, at previous meetings;

(b) Within thirty days of the communication of a request to that effect by the Economic and Social Council;

(c) At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, after consultation with the Executive Secretary;

(d) On such other occasions as the Chairperson, in consultation with the Vice-Chairpersons and the Executive Secretary, deems necessary.

Rule 2

Sessions shall ordinarily be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva. The Commission may, with the concurrence of the Secretary-General, decide to hold a particular session elsewhere.

Rule 3

The Executive Secretary shall, at least forty-two days before the commencement of a session of the Commission, distribute a notice of the opening date of the session, together with a copy of the provisional agenda. The basic documents relating to each item appearing in the provisional agenda of a session shall be transmitted not less than forty-two days before the opening of the session, with the provision that, in exceptional cases, the Executive Secretary may, for reasons to be stated in writing, transmit such documents not less than twenty-one days before the opening of the session.

Rule 4

The Commission shall invite any State Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that State.

Chapter II
Agenda

Rule 5

The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairperson, the two Vice-Chairpersons and the Executive Committee.

Rule 6

The provisional agenda for any session shall include:

(a) Items arising from previous sessions of the Commission;

(b) Items proposed by the Economic and Social Council;

(c) Items proposed by any member of the Commission;

(d) Items proposed by a specialized agency in accordance with the agreements of relationship concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;

(e) Any other items that the Chairperson or the Executive Secretary sees fit to include.

Rule 7

The first item in the provisional agenda for each session shall be the adoption of the agenda.

Rule 8

The Commission may amend the agenda at any time.

Chapter III
Representation and credentials

Rule 9

Each member shall be represented on the Commission by an accredited representative.

Rule 10

A representative may be accompanied to the sessions of the Commission by alternate representatives and advisers and, when absent, he may be replaced by an alternate representative.

Rule 11

The credentials of each representative appointed to the Commission, together with a designation of alternate representatives, shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary without delay.

Chapter IV
Officers

Rule 12

The Commission shall, at each biennial session, elect a country from among its members to hold the chair for the period of the biennium. The representative of the elected country will be the Chairperson. The Commission will also, at the same meeting, elect two countries whose representatives will become the Vice-Chairpersons for the period of the biennium.

Rule 13

If the Chairperson is absent from a meeting, or any part thereof, one of the Vice-Chairpersons, designated by the Chairperson, shall preside.

Rule 14

If the representative of the country holding the position of Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of the Commission ceases to represent his or her country, the new representative of that country shall become the new Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson for the unexpired portion of the term. If the representative of the country holding the position of Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson is so incapacitated that he or she can no longer hold office, the alternate representative shall become the new Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson for the unexpired portion of the term.

Rule 15

The Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.

Rule 16

The Chairperson or the Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall participate in the meetings of the Commission as such and not as the representative of the member by whom he or she was accredited. The Commission shall admit an alternate representative to represent that member in the meetings of the Commission and to exercise its right to vote.

Chapter V
Intersessional committee (Executive Committee)

Rule 17

The Commission shall adopt the terms of reference and the rules of procedure of its intersessional governing committee (Executive Committee) and may amend these when necessary. The Commission provides general guidance to the Executive Committee.

Chapter VI
Subsidiary bodies other than the intersessional committee

Rule 18

After discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission may establish such continuously acting subcommissions or other subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them. Such autonomy as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the technical responsibilities laid upon them may be delegated to them.

Rule 19

The Commission may establish or discontinue such committees and subcommittees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

Rule 20

Subsidiary bodies shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

Rule 21

Subsidiary bodies should, as in rules 52 and 53, consult those non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that, because of their importance as regards their activity and the number of their members in Europe, play a part in the economic life of Europe, on questions within the competence of the Commission and deemed of interest to such organizations.

These organizations could in appropriate cases be invited to be represented at meetings of subsidiary bodies.[165]

Chapter VII
Secretariat

Rule 22

The Executive Secretary shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies. He or she may appoint another member of the staff to take his or her place at any meeting.

Rule 23

The Executive Secretary or his or her representative may at any meeting make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 24

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission, and its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 25

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the necessary arrangements, being made for meetings.

Rule 26

The Executive Secretary, in carrying out his or her functions, shall act on behalf of the Secretary-General.

Chapter VIII
Conduct of business

Rule 27

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 28

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere by these rules, the Chairperson shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, shall ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote, and announce decisions. The Chairperson may also call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

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[165] The present rule cannot be regarded as implying, between the non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, any discrimination contrary to the decision and rules of the General Assembly or of the Council.

Rule 29

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may raise a point of order. In this case the Chairperson shall immediately state his or her ruling. If it is challenged, the Chairperson shall forthwith submit his or her ruling to the Commission for decision and it shall stand, unless overruled.

Rule 30

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate. Any such motion shall have priority. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative shall be allowed to speak in favour of, and one representative against, the motion.

Rule 31

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate whether or not any other representative has signified his or her wish to speak. Not more than two representatives may be granted permission to speak against the closure.

Rule 32

The Chairperson shall take the sense of the Commission on a motion for closure. If the Commission is in favour of the closure, the Chairperson shall declare the debate closed.

Rule 33

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

Rule 34

Principal motions and resolutions shall be put to the vote in the order of their submission, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 35

When an amendment revises, adds to or deletes from a proposal, the amendment shall be put to the vote first, and if it is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be put to the vote.

Rule 36

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then, if necessary, on the amendment next furthest removed, and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

Rule 37

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or proposal to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole.

Chapter IX
Voting

Rule 38

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 39

Decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Rule 40

The Commission shall take no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country.

Rule 41

The Commission shall normally vote by show of hands. If any representative requests a roll-call, a roll-call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.

Rule 42

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot, unless, in the absence of any objection, the Commission decides to proceed without taking a ballot on an agreed candidate or slate.

Rule 43

If a vote is equally divided upon matters other than elections, a second vote shall be taken. If this vote also results in equality, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

Chapter X
Languages

Rule 44

English, French and Russian shall be the working languages of the Commission.

Rule 45

Interventions made in any of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working languages.

Chapter XI
Records

Rule 46

Suspended.

Rule 47

Suspended.

Rule 48

Suspended.

Rule 49

As soon as possible, the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions taken by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies shall be communicated to the members of the Commission, to the consultative members concerned, to all other States Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies.

Chapter XII
Publicity of meetings

Rule 50

The meetings of the Commission shall ordinarily be held in public. The Commission may decide that a particular meeting or particular meetings shall be held in private.

Chapter XIII
Consultation with specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

Rule 51

(a) Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda for a session contains a proposal for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters that are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the Commission on the means of achieving coordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

(b) Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters that are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

(c) Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the Commission shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned.

Chapter XIV
Relations with non-governmental organizations

Rule 52

Non-governmental organizations in general or in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission. Organizations on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings as are concerned with matters within their field of competence. Non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Council may circulate to the members of the Commission written statements and suggestions on matters within their competence. Non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council or on the Roster may submit such statements and suggestions to the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall prepare and distribute at each session of the Commission a list of such communications received, briefly indicating the substance of each of them. Upon the request of any member of the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall reproduce in full and distribute any such communication.

Rule 53

The Commission at its discretion may consult with non-governmental organizations in general or in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or on the Roster on matters concerning which the Commission regards these organizations as having special competence or knowledge. Such consultations may be arranged at the invitation of the Commission or at the request of the organization. In the case of non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, consultations should normally be held with the Commission itself. In the case of non-governmental organizations in special consultative status or on the Roster, consultations might be effected either directly or through ad hoc committees.

Chapter XV
Reports

Rule 54

The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year, and shall make interim reports at each regular session of the Council.[166]

Chapter XVI
Amendments and suspensions

Rule 55

Any of these rules of procedure may be amended or suspended by the Commission provided that the proposed amendments or suspensions do not attempt to set aside the terms of reference laid down by the Economic and Social Council.

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[166] The Council decided, in its resolution 232 (IX) of 12 July 1949, that "it does not, for the present, require the Commission to submit interim reports to each session, in accordance with point 6 of its terms of reference".

Appendix
List of countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe

(as at 9 January 2006)

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Canada
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel[167]
Italy
Kazakhstan
Kzyrgyzstan
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uzbekistan

2006/39
Admission of Japan as a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean was established by the Economic and Social Council by its resolution 106 (VI) of 25 February 1948, in which the Council stated that membership in the Commission should be open to States Members of the United Nations in Northern, Central and South America and in the Caribbean area and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

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[167] Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/72, Israel became a member of the Commission on 26 July 1991, on a temporary basis.

Bearing in mind also that the Commission was established on the basis of the participation by all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, plus those that had special relations with the region of a historical, cultural, geographical or economic nature,

Recalling that, in that spirit, the Commission subsequently admitted, as members, Spain, in 1979, Portugal, in 1984, Italy, in 1990, and Germany, in 2005,

Considering that the Government of Japan has communicated to the Commission, through the Executive Secretary, its desire to be admitted as a member of the Commission,

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the request from the Government of Japan that it be admitted to membership of the Commission;

2. *Approves* the admission of Japan as a member of the Commission and authorizes the amendment of paragraph 3 (a) of the terms of reference of the Commission to include the name of Japan after that of Italy.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/40
Venue of the thirty-second session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as well as rules 1 and 2 of the rules of procedure of the Commission,

Considering the invitation of the Government of the Dominican Republic to host the thirty-second session of the Commission,

1. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Government of the Dominican Republic for its generous invitation;

2. *Notes* the acceptance by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of this invitation with pleasure;

3. *Endorses* the decision of the Commission to hold its thirty-second session in Santo Domingo in 2008.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/41
Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Brussels Declaration[168] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[169]

Recalling also its decision 2001/320 of 24 October 2001, in which it decided to establish, under the regular agenda item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits", a regular sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",

Recalling further the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2004 on the theme "Resources mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",[170]

Recalling its resolution 2005/44 of 27 July 2005,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 60/228 of 23 December 2005 and Assembly decision 60/556 of 16 May 2006,

1. *Takes note* of the annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[171]

2. *Reiterates* its deep concern over the insufficient progress achieved in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[169] and stresses the need to address areas of weakness in its implementation;

3. *Urges* the least developed countries and their bilateral and multilateral development partners to undertake increased efforts and to adopt speedy measures with a view to meeting the goals and targets of the Programme of Action in a timely manner;

4. *Invites* the high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, to be held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2006, to identify results-based measures so as to speed up progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

5. *Stresses*, within the context of the annual global reviews, as envisaged in the Programme of Action, the need to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action sector by sector and in this regard invites all relevant organizations,

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[168] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[169] Ibid., chap. II.

[170] See A/59/3, chap. III, para. 49.

[171] A/61/82-E/2006/74 and Corr.1.

consistent with their respective mandates, to report on the progress made in its implementation using quantifiable criteria and indicators to be measured against the goals and targets of the Programme of Action;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action in a more analytical and results-oriented way, by placing greater emphasis on the progress achieved by the least developed countries and their development partners in its implementation.

42nd plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/42
Smoke-free United Nations premises

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2004/62 of 23 July 2004,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control,[172]

Noting with concern the serious harmful impact of second-hand smoke on the health of non-smokers, which can lead to disease, disability and death,

Acknowledging that second-hand smoke at the workplace is a fully preventable occupational health hazard,

Recalling article 8 of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control,[173] entitled "Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke", which states, inter alia, that each party shall adopt and implement measures to provide "protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor places and, as appropriate, other public places",

Emphasizing the importance of protecting the well-being of individuals in their working environments,

1. *Recommends* that the General Assembly, at its sixty-first session, consider the implementation of a complete ban on smoking at all United Nations indoor premises, at Headquarters as well as at regional and country offices throughout the United Nations system, and the implementation of a complete ban on sales of tobacco products at all United Nations premises;

2. *Also recommends* that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2008;

3. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the agenda item entitled "Tobacco or health" at its substantive session of 2008.

42nd plenary meeting
27 July 2006

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[172] E/2006/62.

[173] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2302, No. 41032.

2006/43

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/183 of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also its resolution 2005/51 of 27 July 2005,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003, ES-10/14 of 8 December 2003 and ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[174] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Stressing the importance of the revival of the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003) and 1544 (2004) and the principle of land for peace as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of the economic and living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan and the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of their natural resources,

Gravely concerned also by the formidable impact on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people caused by Israel's construction of the wall and its associated regime inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and the resulting violation of their economic and social rights, including the right to work, to health, to education and to an adequate standard of living,

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[174] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Recalling in this regard the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[175] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[175] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[176] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Gravely concerned at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and, in particular, as a result of its construction of the wall, contrary to international law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem,

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[177] recalling also General Assembly resolution ES-10/15, and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

Extremely concerned at the dire humanitarian crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory further exacerbated by the current Israeli military operations, the severe restrictions on the Palestinian people, and Israel's withholding of Palestinian tax revenues,

Expressing grave concern at the increasing number of deaths and injuries among civilians, including children,

Commending the important work being done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, as well as the assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the dire humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people,

Affirming that the Israeli occupation is a major obstacle to the economic and social development of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the occupied Syrian Golan,

Calling on both parties to fulfil their obligations under the road map[178] in cooperation with the Quartet,

1. *Calls* for the lifting of the severe restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people, including those arising from the current Israeli military operations, and for other urgent measures to be taken to alleviate the desperate humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

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[175] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[176] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[177] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

[178] S/2003/529, annex.

2. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in Paris on 29 April 1994[179] and urgently transfer Palestinian tax revenues;

3. *Stresses* the need to preserve the national unity and the territorial integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods in the Territory, including the removal of restrictions on going into and from East Jerusalem, and the freedom of movement to and from the outside world;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace the destroyed civilian infrastructure, including the only power station, where Israeli air strikes on Gaza's power plant have had a far reaching impact on Gaza's hospitals, food production facilities, water and sanitation systems; as well as water networks, schools, bridges, the airport, the seaport and Palestinian ministries and institutions;

5. *Urges* the full implementation of the Access and Movement Agreement of 15 November 2005, particularly the urgent reopening of Rafah and Karni crossings, which is crucial to ensuring the passage of foodstuffs and essential supplies, as well as the access of the United Nations agencies to and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

6. *Urges* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law, and to refrain from violence against the civilian population in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[174]

7. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of these resources;

8. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely, water and land resources, and pose an environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations;

9. *Reaffirms* that Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development, and calls for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

10. *Stresses* that the wall being constructed at an accelerated pace by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem and dividing up the West Bank and is seriously debilitating to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[177] and in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;

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[179] See A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

13. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2007.

42nd plenary meeting
27 July 2006

2006/44

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B and 57/270 B

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its agreed conclusions 1995/1 and 2002/1 and its relevant resolutions on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling also the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and the reviews of their implementation in the economic, social and related fields, including the Millennium Summit and 2005 World Summit,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 and 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Bearing in mind the ongoing process of reform of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 June 2006,[180] and underlines the need for the Secretariat to implement the decisions of the Council regarding reports in response to the Council's decisions and resolutions;

2. *Decides* to continue to promote the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, bearing in mind the need to respect the thematic unity of each of the conferences and the interlinkages between them;

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[180] A/61/90-E/2006/84.

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in their review of their working methods by several functional commissions and subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council during their 2006 sessions, and in this regard invites those functional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies that have not yet done so to continue to examine their methods of work, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/270 B, in order to better pursue the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, and to submit their reports to the Council with the aim of concluding the review of their working methods by 2007;

4. *Decides* to replace the individual joint bureaux meetings with one meeting of the chairs of the functional commissions and the Economic and Social Council to be held in the beginning of each calendar year, making use of teleconferencing whenever possible;

5. *Notes* the progress made in 2006 to enhance cooperation between the functional commissions and the regional commissions, and invites the functional commissions that have not yet done so to work towards strengthening their cooperation with the regional commissions, as well as relevant funds and programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

6. *Invites* the regional commissions, in cooperation with regional organizations and other regional processes, as appropriate, to further contribute within their respective mandates to the implementation and reviews of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

7. *Decides* to further strengthen its linkages with the regional commissions, including through the contribution of the commissions to the preparation of reports on reviews of implementation;

8. *Underscores* that the functional commissions, when mandated, should continue to have the primary responsibility for the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

9. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to continue to include in the annual overview report of the Chief Executives Board, information on the mainstreaming, integration and coordination of development activities at the Secretariat level and in this regard, decides to strengthen the consideration of the report of the Chief Executives Board;

10. *Decides* to continue to take necessary steps towards the effective implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B and 57/270 B that are relevant to the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary system;

11. *Also decides* to take further steps to enable the Council to perform its crucial coordination responsibility effectively and requests the Secretary-General to submit proposals, in particular for making the documentation more user-friendly;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in

light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265, which should also adequately reflect the work of the functional commissions in 2007, including actions taken to follow up the present resolution, for consideration by the Council at its substantive session in 2007.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 2006

2006/45
Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and General Assembly resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004 and 60/188 of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also its resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003 and 2004/64 of 16 September 2004,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[181]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

1. *Takes note* of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 24 April 2006,[182] and of the note by the Secretary-General on coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[183] prepared in collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system;

2. *Recalls* paragraph 69 of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[184] and, building on the experience of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, requests the President of the Economic and Social Council, with the support of the Financing for Development Office of the Secretariat, to initiate consultations, including with all major institutional stakeholders, on how to enhance the impact of the special high-level meeting of the Council, in order to:

(a) Focus the special high-level spring meeting on specific issues, in the context of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, within the holistic integrated approach of the Consensus, in consultation with all major institutional stakeholders, and to report thereon to the Council well in advance of the meeting, and, in this regard, underlines the importance of transparency and openness with respect to Member States;

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[181] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[182] A/61/81-E/2006/73.

[183] E/2006/48 and Corr.1.

[184] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

(b) Finalize the preparations well in advance of the meeting, in order to facilitate the participation of all participants and ensure high-level participation;

(c) Discuss innovative ways and mechanisms to enhance interactions between the Council and the major institutional stakeholders in preparation of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(d) Request the regional commissions, with the support of regional development banks, as appropriate, and in cooperation with the relevant United Nations entities, to continue to strengthen their efforts in addressing regional and interregional aspects of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, in the context of General Assembly resolution 58/230, to undertake specific activities, and to provide inputs to the follow-up to the Conference, including the spring meeting of the Economic and Social Council;

(e) Continue to involve all relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council and the accreditation procedures and modalities of participation utilized at the Conference and its preparatory process.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 2006

2006/46

Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Recalling the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action, adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,[185] and endorsed by the General Assembly,[186] and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,[187] and endorsed by the General Assembly,[188]

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[189]

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[185] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

[186] General Assembly resolution 59/220.

[187] See A/60/687.

[188] General Assembly resolution 60/252.

[189] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on modalities of the inter-agency coordination of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, including recommendations on the follow-up process,[190] which reviews the actions taken since the convening of the Summit and emphasizes the need for full implementation of its decisions,

Taking note also of the ongoing United Nations reform process,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/252 of 27 March 2006, in which the Assembly requested the Council to oversee the system-wide follow-up of the Geneva and Tunis outcomes of the Summit, and to that end requested the Council, at its substantive session of 2006, to review the mandate, agenda and composition of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including considering strengthening the Commission, taking into account the multi-stakeholder approach,

Bearing in mind its decision 1992/218 of 30 April 1992 and resolution 1992/62 of 31 July 1992, by which the Council established the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and defined its terms of reference, as well as its decision 2005/308 of 27 July 2005 on the methods of work of the Commission,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the Commission in order to enable it to undertake activities defined by the Summit, taking into account the multi-stakeholder approach,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recognizing that the implementation and follow-up of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society should be an integral part of the integrated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and should contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and should not require the creation of any new operational bodies,[191]

Acknowledging the urgent need to bridge the digital divide and to assist developing countries, including those countries with special needs as stated in the Summit outcome documents, to benefit fully from the potential of information and communication technologies,[192]

Stressing the importance of the Summit outcomes to the building of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society so as to enhance digital opportunities for all people in order to help to bridge the digital divide,[193]

Welcoming the multi-stakeholder participation in the Summit and in its follow-up as a constructive way of dealing with present and future challenges in building the information society,

Reaffirming the need for ensuring an effective partnership and cooperation between Governments and the relevant actors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the academic and scientific communities and the private sector, in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the Summit,

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[190] E/2006/85.

[191] See General Assembly resolution 60/252, fourth preambular paragraph.

[192] Ibid., fifth preambular paragraph.

[193] Ibid., seventh preambular paragraph.

Taking note of the action taken by the Secretary-General to convene the Internet Governance Forum,

Taking note also of the request to the Secretary-General to start a process towards enhanced cooperation, as referred to in paragraphs 69 to 71 of the Tunis Agenda,[194]

Taking note further of the establishment, within the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, of the United Nations Group on the Information Society, consisting of the relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, with the mandate to facilitate the implementation of the Summit outcomes, and noting the importance of the Council's being kept informed of the progress in its work as a part of the annual reporting on the work of inter-agency bodies to the Council,

Acknowledging with appreciation the role played by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in providing secretariat support to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society

1. *Welcomes* the strong development orientation of the outcomes of both the Geneva and the Tunis phases of the Summit, and urges their full implementation;

2. *Decides* to carry out its responsibilities for overseeing the system-wide follow-up to the Summit outcomes in the context of its annual consideration of the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in its coordination segment on the basis of a thematic approach and a multi-year programme, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B, on the basis of the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and drawing upon other relevant inputs;

3. *Takes note* of the important role of United Nations regional commissions, and encourages them to undertake specific activities in accordance with the Summit outcomes;

Role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

Mandate

4. *Decides* that, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 57/270 B and 60/252, the Commission shall effectively assist the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the Summit, while at the same time maintaining its original mandate on science and technology for development, also taking into account the provisions of paragraph 60 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome;[189]

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[194] A/60/687, chap. I, sect. B.

5. *Agrees* that the system-wide follow-up shall have a strong development orientation;

6. *Decides* that, in the exercise of its responsibility as defined in paragraph 4 above, the Commission shall review and assess progress made in implementing the outcomes of the Summit and advise the Council thereon, including through the elaboration of recommendations to the Council aimed at furthering the implementation of the Summit outcomes, and that to that end, the Commission shall:

(*a*) Review and assess progress at the international and regional levels in the implementation of action lines, recommendations and commitments contained in the outcome documents of the Summit;

(*b*) Share best and effective practices and lessons learned and identify obstacles and constraints encountered, actions and initiatives to overcome them and important measures for further implementation of the Summit outcomes;

(*c*) Promote dialogue and foster partnerships, in coordination with other appropriate United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, to contribute to the attainment of the Summit objectives and the implementation of its outcomes and to use information and communication technologies for development and the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, with the participation of Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations and other international organizations in accordance with their different roles and responsibilities;

Composition

7. *Decides also* that the Commission shall be strengthened in its substantive capacity and enhanced through effective and meaningful participation of Member States in its work, and that the Commission shall be enlarged by the inclusion of ten new members, which shall be elected bearing in mind the principle of balanced and equitable geographical distribution and in accordance with procedures and timetables to be established by the Council, from among the States Members of the United Nations or States members of specialized agencies;

Working methods

8. *Decides further* that the Commission shall meet annually for a period of five working days in Geneva on a trial basis, with the Commission reviewing this arrangement after two years and making recommendation to the Council thereon;

9. *Decides* that, in line with Economic and Social Council decision 2005/308 and in the exercise of its responsibilities as defined in paragraph 4 above, the Commission shall continue working on the basis of biennial action cycles;

10. *Decides also*, taking into account the Commission's mandates as set out in paragraph 4 above, that at its next session the Commission shall develop its agenda and a multi9year work programme;

11. *Recommends* that the Commission provide for Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations and other international organizations to participate effectively in its work and contribute, within their areas of competence, to its deliberations;

12. *Decides* that future sessions of the Commission will increasingly be conducted in the form of interactive dialogue;

13. *Decides also* that, in addition to its traditional working practices, the Commission will continue to explore development-friendly and innovative uses of electronic media, drawing upon existing online databases on best practices, partnership projects and initiatives, as well as other collaborative electronic platforms, which would allow all stakeholders to contribute to follow-up efforts, share information, learn from the experience of others and explore opportunities for partnerships;

Multi-stakeholder approach

14. *Decides further* that, while using the multi-stakeholder approach effectively, the intergovernmental nature of the Commission should be preserved;

15. *Decides* that:

(*a*) Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, non-governmental organizations and civil society entities not in consultative status with the Council, but which received accreditation to the World Summit on the Information Society, may participate, upon approval by the Council in a timely manner, on an exceptional basis and without prejudice to the established rules of the United Nations, in the next two meetings of the Commission, this provision being based on the understanding that in the meantime, said organizations and entities will apply for consultative status with the Council in accordance with existing rules and procedures, and that in accordance with Council resolution 1996/31, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations is invited to consider such applications, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations, and to do so as expeditiously as possible;

(*b*) On an exceptional basis, without prejudice to existing rules of procedure, business sector entities including the private sector, in particular those that received accreditation to the Summit, may participate, upon approval by the Council in a timely manner, in the work of the Commission in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council;

16. *Decides also* that every effort should be made by the Commission, in collaboration with relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to mobilize and ensure the meaningful and effective participation, including by providing assistance on a voluntary basis, of all stakeholders from developing countries, including non-governmental organizations, small and medium-sized enterprises, industry associations and development actors;

Secretariat support

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure effective and adequate secretariat support by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the Commission, to enable it to fulfil its mandate as outlined in paragraph 4 above, while ensuring in this regard close collaboration with other relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies;

Reporting

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on the implementation of the Summit outcomes as a part of his annual reporting to the Commission;

19. *Requests* the Commission to submit to the Council, within its annual report, information on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the Summit outcomes at the regional and international levels;

20. *Decides* to keep the General Assembly apprised, through its annual report on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the World Summit outcomes, taking into account the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 2006

2006/47
Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fifth session and dates, venue and provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Committee

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2003/60 of 25 July 2003, 2005/3 of 31 March 2005 and 2005/55 of 21 October 2005,

Emphasizing that good governance and transparent and accountable public administration at the national and international levels will contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that Member States stand to gain from the sharing of experiences in public administration innovation,

Taking note of the Brisbane Declaration on Community Engagement, adopted at the first International Conference on Engaging Communities, held in Brisbane, Australia, from 14 to 17 August 2005,[195]

Taking note also of the Seoul Declaration on Participatory and Transparent Governance, adopted at the sixth Global Forum on Reinventing Government, held in Seoul from 24 to 27 May 2005,[196]

Noting the recommendations of the *World Public Sector Report, 2005: Unlocking the Human Potential for Public Sector Performance*,[197] highlighting the strategic importance of improving the quality of human resources in the public sector as a means of developing strong institutions for public administration,

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[195] Available from www.getinvolved/qld.gov.au/share_your_knowledge/un_conference/brisbanedeclaration.html.

[196] A/60/391, annex.

[197] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.H.5.

Emphasizing the important role of the United Nations in documenting and disseminating global best practices in governance and public administration for the purpose of contributing to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fifth session;[198]

2. *Encourages* Governments to create an environment that is supportive of further improving an effective public administration including through change management, risk assessment and innovation, as appropriate, in order to provide better services to their citizens;

3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen citizen trust in government by fostering public citizen participation in key processes of public policy development, public service delivery and public accountability;

4. *Requests* all Member States to abide by the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, and fairness, responsibility and equality before the law, including the need to safeguard integrity and foster a culture of transparency, accountability and rejection of corruption at all levels and in all its forms, and in that regard urges Member States that have not yet done so to consider enacting laws to accomplish those ends;

5. *Recognizes* the role that the United Nations Public Service Awards could play in promoting and disseminating best practices in the field of public administration and in this regard requests the Secretariat to enhance the information to be provided to Member States on the Awards, with a view to encouraging greater participation;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to assist Member States, upon their request, in developing e-government tools to improve participation, transparency, accountability and service delivery; and to increase the sharing of information, products and resources throughout the United Nations public administration network;

7. *Welcomes* the convening of the seventh Global Forum on Reinventing Government, to be held in Vienna in 2007, and in this connection encourages the active participation of Governments, as well as civil society organizations and the private sector, in the exchange of innovations and best practices that promote trust in government;

8. *Approves* the decision of the Committee to work according to a multi-year programme and to link it more closely to the theme of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Public Service Awards, based on the following priority areas:

2007

- Participatory governance and citizens' engagement in policy development, service delivery and budgeting

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[198] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 24* (E/2006/44).

2008

- Capacity-building for development, including post-conflict reconstruction of public administration and crisis/disaster management

2009

- Building transparency, accountability and trust, including leadership development, through the tools of information and communication technologies

9. *Also approves* the convening of the sixth session of the Committee in the second quarter of 2007;

10. *Further approves* the following agenda for the sixth session of the Committee:

1. Participatory governance and citizens' engagement in policy development, service delivery and budgeting.
2. Compendium of basic United Nations terminology in governance and public administration.
3. Review of the United Nations programme in public administration and finance.
4. A public administration perspective on the theme of the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 2006

2006/48
Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2004/69 of 11 November 2004, in which the Council decided that the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters should be renamed the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,

Recognizing the call made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[199] for the strengthening of international tax cooperation through enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities and greater coordination of the work of the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,[200]

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[199] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[200] Ibid., para. 64.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of and follow-up to commitments and agreements made at the International Conference on Financing and Development[201] and the recommendations contained therein,

Recognizing the need for an inclusive, participatory and broad-based dialogue on international cooperation in tax matters,

Noting the activities developing within the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its first session;[202]

2. *Recognizes* that the Committee agreed to create, as necessary, ad hoc subcommittees composed of experts and observers who would work throughout the year according to the Committee's rules of procedure to prepare and determine the supporting documentation for the agenda items, including requests for papers by independent experts, for consideration at its regular session;[203]

3. *Notes* that four subcommittees on substantial matters, namely, treaty abuses, mutual assistance in collecting tax debts, definition of permanent establishment, and exchange of information, and two working groups, on international tax arbitration and the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries, were created at the first session;

4. *Recognizes* that in order to deal with issues relating to the agenda on a continuous basis, subcommittees should use electronic communications where possible, but that the efficient operation of these subcommittees may in future require some face-to-face meetings;

5. *Invites* the Committee to continue to organize training workshops for developing countries and countries with economies in transition as part of the work required to carry out its mandate, which includes making recommendations on capacity-building and providing technical assistance;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to supplement regular budget resources, which would receive voluntary contributions from Member States and other institutions interested in providing financing for the Committee's activities in supporting international cooperation in tax matters, including support for the participation of experts from developing countries;

7. *Decides* that the second session of the Committee shall be convened in Geneva from 30 October to 3 November 2006;

8. *Approves* the provisional agenda for the second session of the Committee, as contained in paragraph 122 of its report on its first session.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 2006

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[201] A/58/216.

[202] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 25* (E/2005/45).

[203] Ibid., para. 15.

2006/49
Outcome of the sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 2000/35 of 18 October 2000,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

Further recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[204]

Reaffirming its commitment to the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[205] including that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principle of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to the common but differentiated responsibilities of countries, as set out in Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; the non-legally binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests; chapter 11 of Agenda 21;[206] the proposal for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests; resolutions and decisions of the United Nations Forum on Forests; the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;[207] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;[208] and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the existing international legally binding instruments relevant to forests,

Recognizing the importance of the multiple economic, social and environmental benefits derived from goods and services provided by forests and trees outside forests,

Emphasizing that sustainable forest management can contribute significantly to sustainable development, poverty eradication and the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

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[204] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[205] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex I.

[206] Ibid., annex II.

[207] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

[208] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Expressing its concern about continued deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the slow rate of afforestation and forest cover recovery and reforestation, and the resulting adverse impact on economies, the environment, including biological diversity, and the livelihoods of at least a billion people and their cultural heritage, and emphasizing the need for more effective implementation of sustainable forest management at all levels to address these critical challenges,

Recognizing the special needs and requirements of countries with fragile forest ecosystems, including those of low forest cover countries,

Emphasizing that effective implementation of sustainable forest management is critically dependent upon adequate resources, including financing, capacity development and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and recognizing in particular the need to mobilize increased financial resources, including from innovative sources, for developing countries, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition,

Recognizing the important contribution of voluntary public-private partnerships[209] and private sector initiatives at all levels to achieving effective implementation of sustainable forest management and support national strategies, plans and priorities related to forests,

Also recognizing the need to strengthen political commitment and collective efforts at all levels, to include forests on national and international development agendas, to enhance national policy coordination and international cooperation and to promote intersectoral coordination at all levels for the effective implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests,

Welcoming the accomplishments of the international arrangement on forests since its inception, including the joint initiatives of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests,

Re-emphasizing the importance of the United Nations Forum on Forests as an intergovernmental body on forests within the United Nations and the continued supporting role of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and the need for the Forum to continue to provide the Partnership with clear guidance,

Recognizing the need to strengthen interaction between the global forest policy dialogue and regional and subregional level processes,

1. *Decides* to strengthen the international arrangement on forests through the following measures;

2. *Agrees* that to achieve its main objective as set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35, the international arrangement on forests will perform the following additional principal functions:

(a) Enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and to the implementation of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable

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[209] See General Assembly resolution 60/215 of 22 December 2005.

Development,[207] bearing in mind the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;[208]

(b) Encourage and assist countries, including those with low forest cover, to develop and implement forest conservation and rehabilitation strategies, increase the area of forests under sustainable management and reduce forest degradation and the loss of forest cover in order to maintain and improve their forest resources with a view to enhancing the benefits of forests to meet present and future needs, in particular the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities whose livelihoods depend on forests;

(c) Strengthen interaction between the United Nations Forum on Forests and relevant regional and subregional forest-related mechanisms, institutions and instruments, organizations and processes, with participation of major groups, as identified in Agenda 21[206] and relevant stakeholders to facilitate enhanced cooperation and effective implementation of sustainable forest management, as well as to contribute to the work of the Forum;

Global objectives on forests

3. *Decides*, with a view to achieving the main objective of the international arrangement on forests and enhancing the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability, and emphasizing in this regard the importance of political commitment and action at all levels for effective implementation of the sustainable management of all types of forests, to set the following shared global objectives on forests and to agree to work globally and nationally to achieve progress towards their achievement by 2015:

Global objective 1

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;

Global objective 2

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;

Global objective 3

Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;

Global objective 4

Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;

4. *Agrees* that countries, while taking national sovereignty, practices and conditions into account, should make all efforts to contribute to the above-mentioned global objectives through the development or indication of voluntary national measures, policies, actions or specific goals;

Means of implementation

5. *Urges* countries to make concerted efforts to secure sustained high-level political commitment to strengthen the means of implementation, including financial resources, to provide support, in particular for developing countries, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in order to achieve the global objectives and to promote sustainable forest management by:

(a) Reversing the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management;

(b) Mobilizing and providing significant new and additional resources for sustainable forest management from private, public, domestic and international sources to and within developing countries, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;

(c) Strengthening, through new and additional financial resources, provided on a voluntary basis, existing forest-related funds hosted by members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including the National Forest Programme Facility, the Programme on Forests and the Bali Partnership Fund, to support national forest programmes and national actions aimed at implementing sustainable forest management as well as integrating forest issues in national development programmes and, where appropriate, poverty reduction strategies;

(d) Inviting the governing bodies of the National Forest Programme Facility, the Programme on Forests and the Bali Partnership Fund to enhance their contribution to sustainable forest management and the achievement of the global objectives by effectively managing and coordinating among themselves to facilitate access to the funds by developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, as appropriate;

(e) Assessing and reviewing the current funding mechanisms, including, if appropriate, the possibility of setting up a voluntary global funding mechanism as a contribution towards achieving the global objectives and implementing sustainable forest management;

(f) Inviting members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, in particular the World Bank, as host of the Programme on Forests, to maintain and enhance support to analytical work and knowledge generation and to develop new tools and approaches to key issues within the forest sector, in particular those relevant to the global objectives, in order to support developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in accessing additional national and international funding;

(g) Welcoming the ongoing work of the Global Environment Facility to clarify its focal area strategies and operational programmes, and in this context inviting the Global Environment Facility Council to fully consider the potential for strengthened support of the Facility for sustainable forest management, including the option to establish a separate operational programme on forests, without prejudicing other operational programmes;

(h) Inviting the governing bodies of international financial institutions, development agencies and regional banks to consider ways to generate and facilitate access to resources and to respond to requests from developing countries to finance forest-related activities;

(i) Creating an effective enabling environment for investment in sustainable forest management, including to avoid the loss of forest cover and forest degradation and to support reforestation, afforestation and forest restoration;

(j) Creating an enabling environment for the involvement of and investment by local communities and other forest users in sustainable forest management;

(k) Further developing innovative financial mechanisms for generating revenue to support sustainable forest management;

(l) Encouraging the development of mechanisms, including systems for attributing proper value, as appropriate, to the benefits derived from goods and services provided by forests and trees outside forests, consistent with relevant national legislation and policies;

(m) Fostering access, where appropriate, by households and communities to forest resources and markets;

(n) Supporting livelihoods and income diversification from forest products and services for small-scale forest owners, indigenous peoples, including forest-dependent local communities and poor people living in and around forest areas, consistent with sustainable forest management objectives;

6. *Also urges* countries to make concerted efforts to develop and implement national forest programmes, policies and strategies, as appropriate, in order to achieve the global objectives set out in the present resolution and to promote sustainable forest management, through capacity-building and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, including traditional technologies, and taking into account economic, social and environmental priorities specific to countries by:

(a) Providing greater support to scientific and technological innovations for sustainable forest management, including innovations that help local communities undertake sustainable forest management;

(b) Enhancing the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries, to significantly increase the production of forest products from sustainably managed forests;

(c) Integrating national forest programmes or other forest strategies into national strategies for sustainable development, relevant national action plans and, where appropriate, poverty reduction strategies;

(d) Promoting international cooperation, including South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation;

(e) Promoting the active participation and empowerment of all forest-related stakeholders, especially local and forest-dependent communities, indigenous peoples, women and small-scale private forest owners and forest workers, in the development and implementation of sustainable forest management policies and programmes;

(f) Strengthening of mechanisms that enhance sharing and use of best practices in sustainable forest management;

(g) Strengthening the capacity of countries to address illegal practices according to national legislation and illegal international trade in forest products in the forest sector, through the promotion of forest law enforcement and governance at the national and subnational and regional and subregional levels, as appropriate;

(h) Encouraging the private sector, including timber processors, exporters, and importers, as well as civil society organizations, to develop, promote and implement voluntary instruments with a view to adopting good business practices and improving market transparency;

Enhanced cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination

7. *Encourages* countries to enhance cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination in order to achieve the global objectives set out in the present resolution and to promote sustainable forest management by:

(a) Facilitating implementation of the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests through clustering and further simplification of the language, as needed, taking into account existing work, and through promoting greater stakeholder understanding of the intent of these proposals;

(b) Strengthening forest education and research and development through global, regional and subregional networks, as well as relevant organizations, institutions and centres of excellence in all regions of the world, particularly in developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition;

(c) Strengthening cooperation and partnerships at the regional level, as needed, to:

(i) Increase political, financial and technical support and capacity;

(ii) Develop regional strategies and plans for implementation;

(iii) Collaborate on implementation activities;

(iv) Exchange experiences and lessons learned;

(d) Establishing or strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships and programmes;

8. *Invites* the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to enhance cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination by promoting the exchange of forest management-related experiences and good practices and considering the feasibility of serving as a clearing house to facilitate access by developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, to better technology for sustainable forest management;

9. *Invites* the relevant multilateral environmental agreements, instruments, processes and United Nations bodies to improve collaboration and cooperation with the international arrangement on forests;

Working modalities

10. *Decides* that, following its seventh session in 2007, the Forum shall meet biennially for a period of up to two weeks on the basis of a focused multi-year programme of work to be adopted by the Forum at its seventh session;

11. *Invites* forest-related regional and subregional bodies, mechanisms and processes, in coordination with the Forum secretariat, as appropriate, to strengthen collaboration and to provide input to the work of the Forum by:

(a) Raising awareness of the work of the Forum at the regional and subregional levels;

(b) Addressing topics identified in the multi-year programme of work, with a view to sharing with the United Nations Forum on Forests regional and subregional perspectives on these topics;

(c) Encouraging participation of interested members of the Forum, especially from within the region, as well as members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, relevant regional organizations and major groups;

12. *Decides* that the Forum will seek to strengthen interaction with major groups and other forest stakeholders in meetings of the Forum;

13. *Recommends* that country-led initiatives address issues identified in the multi-year programme of work for a given cycle;

14. *Emphasizes* that ad hoc expert groups referred to in paragraph 4 (k) of Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35 could be convened to address issues identified in the multi-year programme of work;

15. *Stresses* that the Forum should consider inputs from regional and subregional forest-related bodies, mechanisms and processes and from country-led initiatives, as well as from major groups;

16. *Reaffirms* that the Forum should continue to support participants from developing countries, with priority to the least developed countries, as well as from countries with economies in transition, in accordance with General Assembly decision 58/554 of 23 December 2003;

17. *Decides* to consider ways of strengthening the secretariat of the Forum, within existing resources, as well as through increased voluntary extrabudgetary resources to enable it to fulfil its function more effectively, bearing in mind paragraph 163 (b) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome;[204]

18. *Calls upon* interested donor Governments, financial institutions and other organizations to make voluntary financial contributions to the United Nations Forum on Forests Trust Fund, and urges other countries in a position to do so and other interested parties to contribute to the Trust Fund;

Monitoring, assessment and reporting

19. *Agrees* that countries should, on a voluntary basis, submit national reports to the Forum, in accordance with a timetable established by the Forum, on progress in implementing national measures, policies, actions or specific objectives towards achieving the global objectives set out in the present resolution, taking into

consideration, as appropriate, the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management;

20. *Invites* the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, in collaboration with the Forum, to further harmonize processes for voluntary monitoring, assessment and reporting, taking into account the seven thematic elements for sustainable forest management, with a view to reducing the reporting burden on countries;

21. *Also invites* the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to continue to report in a consolidated manner to the Forum on its initiatives and activities, including progress on the means of implementation, in support of the work of the Forum;

Collaborative Partnership on Forests

22. *Reaffirms* that the Forum will provide guidance to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and invites members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests:

(a) To strengthen their collaboration and coordination on forest issues in order to foster progress towards sustainable forest management at the global, regional and national levels;

(b) To continue and further develop its ongoing initiatives on monitoring, assessment and reporting on forest resources, on streamlining national forest reporting, on the sourcebook on funding for sustainable forest management, on harmonizing forest-related definitions and on the Global Forest Information Service;

(c) To translate relevant policy recommendations of the Forum into their programmes of work;

(d) To explore ways to involve major groups in the activities of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and to strengthen the Partnership's contribution to activities at the regional level;

(e) To provide, if requested by the Forum, an assessment of scientific knowledge-based actions needed to achieve sustainable forest management and the global objectives at all levels;

(f) To continue to strengthen the Tehran Process, consistent with their mandates and programmes of work, through developing and implementing strategies on conservation and rehabilitation of forests in low forest cover countries;

23. *Welcomes* the joint initiative by the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, the Center for International Forestry Research and the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry, in collaboration with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, on science and technology in support of the Forum by assessing available information and producing reports on forests-related issues of concern to the Forum;

24. *Urges* States members of the governing bodies of the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to help ensure that their forest-related priorities and programmes are integrated and mutually supportive, consistent with their mandates;

25. *Urges* countries and parties interested in the work of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to support its joint initiatives by making voluntary financial contributions to the respective lead organizations of the Partnership, as appropriate;

Non-legally binding instrument

26. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening political commitment and action at all levels to implement effectively the sustainable management of all types of forests and to achieve the global objectives set out in the present resolution by requesting the Forum to conclude and adopt at its seventh session a non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, and, in order to facilitate the work of the Forum in this regard;

27. *Requests* the secretariat of the Forum to circulate to the member States, by 31 July 2006, a compilation of the draft indicative elements and other proposals submitted by members during the sixth session, which are contained in the annex to the present resolution, as well as any further proposals submitted by members by 30 June 2006;

28. *Invites* the member States to provide comments on the compilation circulated by the Forum secretariat by 31 August 2006, and requests the secretariat to circulate these comments to the member States;

29. *Decides* that the Forum should, within its existing resources, convene an open-ended ad hoc expert group for up to five days to consider the content of the non-legally binding instrument to assist the Forum in its deliberations, drawing on the compilation and comments referred to in paragraphs 27 and 28 above; the group should be convened in time to allow its outputs to be made available in all languages before the seventh session of the Forum and should be open to all member States, members of the organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and representatives of major groups;

30. *Invites* the member States to consider sponsoring country-led initiatives to contribute to the work of the Forum, emphasizing that such initiatives should be open to and facilitate participation by all members of the Forum, as well as members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and representatives of major groups;

31. *Invites* member States to contribute to the United Nations Forum on Forests Trust Fund in support of the actions outlined in paragraphs 29 and 30 above;

32. *Decides* that the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests will be reviewed in 2015 and that on this basis a full range of options will be considered, including a legally binding instrument on all types of forests, strengthening the current arrangement, continuation of the current arrangement and other options;

Input to the Commission on Sustainable Development

33. *Decides also* that the Forum should contribute relevant input, as appropriate, to the 2012-2013 cycle of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 2006

Annex
Elements or proposals for a non-legally binding instrument on forests

I. Proposal of the African Group

Elements of a voluntary code/guidelines/international understanding

1. Enhanced capacity-building mechanisms.
2. Recognition of the global importance of forests.
3. Must facilitate or attract strong political support.
4. Must build on strengthening subregional initiatives.
5. Must provide for technological transfer as a means for achievement of sustainable forest management.
6. Must address the three elements (social, environmental and economic) of sustainable forest management.
7. Should include reference to the role of Major Groups.
8. Should accommodate regional nuances and variations.
9. Should have appropriate institutional arrangements for implementation, including strengthening the role of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.
10. Clear funding mechanisms to ensure that implementation is facilitated in developing countries.
11. Effective institutional arrangements and working modalities.
12. Enhanced international cooperation and assistance.

II. Proposal of Australia

Potential elements of a voluntary international instrument to support sustainable forest management

Summary

1. **Purpose and preamble**

Including an explanation of context and relationship to other instruments.

2. **Adoption/endorsement**

3. **Principles and definitions**

4. **Strategic objectives/goals**

Including reference to agreed international standards and objectives for sustainable forest management.

5. **National policies**

Policies and strategies that are relevant to, and adopted by, the participant country.

Including special requirements for developing countries/economies in transition; cross-sectoral coordination; research.

6. Means of implementation and modalities

Including financial arrangements; international and regional cooperation; capacity-building; transfer of environmentally sound technologies; and involvement of major groups and relevant stakeholders.

Assumes institutional arrangements and governance are covered in the relevant Economic and Social Council resolution.

7. Process for assessment/monitoring/reporting

8. Process for information exchange/cooperation/peer review

9. Mechanism to review future effectiveness/renewal of the instrument

III. Proposal of Brazil

International understanding on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests

The United Nations Forum on Forests,

Reaffirming the relevance of the forest-related commitments made in Agenda 21, in the non-legally binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests and the Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Implementation,

Reaffirming also the importance of achieving the Millennium Development Goals within their time frame and concerned that some countries may not be in a position to do so in view of lack of adequate financial and technical resources,

Reaffirming further the Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, in particular those relating to the sovereign right of countries to take advantage of their own resources according to their policies on environment and development as well as to the common but differentiated responsibilities of the countries, based on their historical contribution towards the degradation of the global environment,

Reaffirming the decisions of the United Nations Forum on Forests and the proposals for action identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, and welcoming ongoing efforts to implement such actions,

Reaffirming also Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35 of 18 October 2000, which stated that the main objective of the international arrangement on forests is to promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to that end; that the purpose of such an international arrangement would be to promote the implementation of internationally agreed actions on forests at the national, regional and global levels in order to provide a coherent, transparent and participatory global framework for policy implementation, coordination and development and to carry out principal functions, based on the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the non-legally binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests (Forest Principles), chapter 11 of Agenda 21 and the proposals for action adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on

Forests and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, in a manner consistent with and complementary to existing international legally binding instruments relevant to forests,

Expressing concern about continued deforestation and forest degradation and its adverse impact on the livelihoods of over a billion people (including many of the poorest and most vulnerable), and about the need for more effective implementation of actions to facilitate the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests,

Reaffirming the United Nations Forum on Forests, with the assistance of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests as the key intergovernmental mechanisms to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of sustainable forest management at the national, regional and global levels, and stressing the importance of their appropriate strengthening,

Recognizing that the implementation of policies and measures to promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests requires significant technical and institutional capacities and substantive investments,

Noting that sufficient new and additional financial resources have yet to be channelled to support national policies and programmes aimed at the conservation, management and sustainable development of forests,

Convinced that policies and measures adopted at global, regional, subregional and national levels should enhance the capacity of countries to significantly increase the production of forest products from sustainably managed sources,

Aware that States should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable development in all countries to better address the problems of environmental degradation and that trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade,

Reaffirming the special needs and requirements of low forest cover countries and other countries with fragile ecosystems,

1. *Decides* to adopt the following International Understanding on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests (referred to below as the "Understanding") as a voluntary instrument to enhance international cooperation and to support national, regional and subregional policies and measures, within the International Arrangement on Forests and the mandate of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

2. *Decides also* that the International Understanding on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests is based on the non-legally binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests;

3. *Recognizes* in the implementation of the Understanding that:

(a) Each country is responsible for the conservation and sustainable management of its forests and the enforcement of its forest laws, which are essential to achieving sustainable forest management;

(b) International cooperation plays a crucial and catalytic role in reinforcing the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to improve the management of their forests;

(c) The private sector, forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders can contribute to achieving sustainable forest management and should be involved in a transparent and participatory way in decision-making on forests that affects them;

Strategic objectives

4. *Agrees* on the following strategic objectives to be achieved through the implementation of the Understanding:

> 1. Increase significantly the area of protected and sustainably managed forests and reverse the loss of forest cover around the world;
>
> 2. Eradicate poverty in forest areas and improve the quality of life in forest-dependent communities through social and economic policies and measures and sustainable forest management;
>
> 3. Reversing the decline in official development assistance allocated to forest-related activities and mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources to the implementation of sustainable forest management;
>
> 4. Consistently increase the economic value and market share, including for export, of forest products originated from sustainably managed forests and their associated environmental functions;

Policies and measures

5. *Resolves* that the following actions should be developed at global, regional and subregional levels to achieve the above-mentioned strategic objectives:

(a) Initiate or strengthen public-private partnerships with the private sector, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to promote implementation of national forest programmes, criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, good business practices and improved market transparency;

(b) Promote research and development of forests by means of a network of established centres of excellence in all regions of the world, especially in developing countries;

(c) Promote international cooperation, including South-South cooperation, and the participation of local communities;

(d) Promote long-term political commitments and strengthen existing commitments, which would allow countries to adopt concrete actions in institutional, economic and social fields for the integration of conservation and sustainable forest management within national development policies;

6. *Resolves* that the following actions should be developed at the national level to achieve the above-mentioned strategic objectives:

(a) Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national programmes containing measures to support and increase sustainable forest management and combat deforestation;

(b) Establish and make public national goals related to strategic objectives (1) to (4) established in paragraph 4 of the Understanding;

(c) Develop, periodically update and make available to the Forum national reports on actions and instruments adopted to achieve the strategic objectives of the Understanding, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Forum and taking into account reports required by other multilateral environmental agreements;

(d) Countries should seek, through the respective governing bodies of member States of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to ensure that their forest-related programmes are consistent with the priorities and are supportive of the actions adopted to implement the Understanding;

(e) Include forests in national poverty reduction strategies and, as appropriate, in strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to carry out the actions agreed upon in Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, with a view to mobilizing new and additional financial resources for sustainable forest management;

(f) Integrate conservation and sustainable forest management within national development policies;

Means of implementation

7. *Decides* to develop the following means of implementation:

(a) Secure high-level political commitment and support to provide financial and technical resources to meet the strategic objectives of the present resolution, including by the establishment of a global forest fund, with the aim of providing specific financial resources for achieving the objectives of the Understanding;

(b) Establish a clearing house mechanism to facilitate a better exchange of experiences and good practices and to facilitate access by developing countries to better technology for a sustainable forest management and an increase of in situ value added for forest products;

(c) Promote the transfer of technology to and capacity-building in developing countries to enable them to implement national policies and measures aimed at reversing the loss of forest cover in their territories as well as significantly increase the area of protected and sustainably managed forests;

(d) Invite the Council of the Global Environment Facility to strengthen its role in implementing sustainable forest management by establishing a new operational programme on forests with sufficient additional funds to be allocated by the current replenishment negotiations without prejudice to other operational programmes;

Institutional modalities

8. *Decides also* that the Proposals for Action adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests should be fully taken into account in the development of the actions referred to in paragraph 4 above;

9. *Decides further* that the Forum should meet every two years to assess the implementation of this Understanding, review national reports, the provision of financial resources and the adequacy of the modalities for transfer of technology and to provide guidance for further action to achieve the objectives established above;

10. *Decides* that regional and subregional meetings should be held at least every two years to discuss practical steps at that level for the implementation of the Understanding; such meetings which should be conducted by regional or subregional organizations mandated by their member States and acknowledged by the Forum, would be prepared jointly by the designated organizations and the Forum secretariat;

11. *Decides also* that the Forum should continue to encourage and facilitate the participation of stakeholders from all major groups in its work, in an open and transparent way;

12. *Decides further* that the Forum should agree on a multi-year programme of work 2006-2015 and the strengthening of the secretariat to fulfil its mandate;

13. *Decides* that the Forum should review, in 2015, the progress achieved in international cooperation for the conservation, management and sustainable development of all types of forests and should consider ways for further strengthening the international arrangement on forests, taking into account the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests proposals for action as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35.

IV. Proposal of Canada

Possible elements of an international convention on forests

An international convention on forests should build on the many recommendations produced by the international dialogue of the past 15 years and, at a minimum, should:

(a) Establish the overarching objectives, fundamental principles and definitions that would provide a common understanding of sustainable forest management;

(b) Specify the obligations that parties would undertake to implement sustainable forest management, for example:

- Maintain a national forest estate as a percentage of total area
- Complete, review and update forest inventories
- Develop national frameworks of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management
- Develop and implement national forest programmes
- Integrate traditional forest-related knowledge in forest management

- Safeguard forests, as appropriate, from fire, insects, diseases, pollution and alien species
- Apply management plans
- Complete networks of protected areas
- Strengthen transparent forest concession allocation systems
- Require environmental impact assessments for projects with likely adverse effects
- Ensure the participation of stakeholders in forest policy decisions
- Encourage industry to develop and use voluntary codes going beyond national legislation
- Support the development of certification schemes that reflect "essential" principles
- Promote research, capacity-building, education and public awareness

(c) Promote cooperation among parties and between parties and international organizations (for example, through agreements);

(d) Consider enhanced access to public and private financial resources and the transfer of environmentally sound technology to help developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet their obligations (likely a new forest fund);

(e) Establish a compliance regime and dispute settlement process;

(f) Create a permanent governance body with the power to monitor, periodically review and recommend approaches to strengthen the effectiveness of the convention and advance its implementation through the establishment of subsidiary bodies and actions such as programmes of work;

(g) Establish a secretariat to provide coordination;

(h) Create a structure to enable periodic monitoring and reporting on global and regional progress in achieving sustainable forest management as well as peer reviews;

(i) Define its relationship to other international legally binding forest-related agreements.

V. Proposal of the European Union

Part A: Strengthening of the International Arrangement on Forests

- Preambular paragraphs, including reaffirmation of Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35 of 18 October 2000 (reference to the 2012-2013 cycle of the Commission on Sustainable Development)
- Global goals and national commitments
- Text on multi-year programme of work, including prioritization of implementation and emerging issues
- Means of implementation

- Invitation to the secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, with support of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests members, to develop terms of reference for country reports
- Text on the Forum secretariat
- Text on Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including on its joint initiatives (such as continued work on streamlining forest-related reporting) and on monitoring, assessment and reporting on sustainable forest management (reference to criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management)
- Text on working modalities (periodicity, location, regionalization of meetings of the International Arrangement on Forests)
- Text on interim review (2011) and review (2015), including consideration of the establishment of a legally binding instrument on all types of forests at the latest in the context of the review in 2015
- Discontinuation.

Part B: Draft international instrument on all types of forests

Preamble

The [subscribing] States,*

- Reconfirmation of the Rio Declaration, the Forest Principles and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests proposals for action;
- Recognition of valuable contributions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests, the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests towards building consensus on forest policy and sustainable forest management;
- Reconfirmation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Millennium Development Goals and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;
- Underscoring of multiple economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits provided by forests;
- Emphasis on contribution of sustainable forest management to sustainable development and to achieving the Millennium Development Goals;
- Expression of concern about continued deforestation and forest degradation;
- Affirmation that the sustainable management of forests is a common concern of humankind;
- Recognition of contribution of regional processes;
- Recognition that the shared global goals are mutually supportive and intersect with the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management;

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* For the European Union, the added value of subscription depends on the level of adherence to and the contents of the international instrument on all types of forests and on negotiations at the sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests.

- Desire to enhance and complement existing international arrangements for the sustainable management of forests;
- Determination to sustainable forest management for the benefit of present and future generations;

Have agreed as follows:

I. Purpose

I.1 Purpose of the international instrument on all types of forests is to:

- Strengthen the implementation function of Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35 of 18 October 2000;
- Strengthen the long-term commitment to sustainable forest management;
- Achieve the global goals;

II. Use of terms

II.1 Definition of terms used for the purposes of the international instrument, including:

- States;
- Regional economic integration organizations;
- Collaborative Partnership on Forests;
- Forests;

III. Principles

III.1 Principles should include:

- National sovereignty over and responsibility for forests;
- Common, but differentiated responsibilities;
- Role of international cooperation in supporting national efforts;
- Recognition of the importance of forest governance;
- Recognition of the role and contribution of the private sector and stakeholders;
- Recognition of the importance of partnerships;

IV. Global goals and national commitments

IV.1 With a view to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, [subscribing] States agree to achieve, by 2015, the following shared global goals on forests:

Goal 1

[Agreed ad ref.] Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;

Goal 2

[Agreed ad ref.] Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits and the contribution of forests to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;

Goal 3

[Agreed ad ref.] Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and the area of sustainably managed forests and increase the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;

Goal 4

[Agreed ad ref.] 1. Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;

IV.2 [Subscribing] States agree to develop national targets contributing to the achievement of the global goals;

V. National measures

V.1 In order to achieve sustainable forest management and the global goals and to meet the related national commitments, [Subscribing] States shall:

(a) Develop, further elaborate, where appropriate, and implement national forest programmes or other forest strategies;

(b) Integrate national forest programmes or other forest strategies into national strategies for sustainable development, national action plans in relation to multilateral environmental agreements and, where appropriate, into poverty reduction strategies;

VI. Strengthening of coordination and international cooperation

VI.1 [Subscribing] States to cooperate, at the regional and global level, with other [subscribing] States, directly or, where appropriate, through competent international organizations, on matters of mutual interest, for sustainable forest management and the achievement of the global goals;

VI.2 [Subscribing] States to promote cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination;

VI.3 [Subscribing] States to involve stakeholders in a transparent and participatory manner in forest decision-making;

VII. Monitoring, assessment, reporting, and multilateral consultative process

VII.1 [Subscribing] States to monitor contributions to global goals, the achievement of national targets and the implementation of national forest programmes and other forest strategies and report to the United Nations Forum on Forests;

VII.2 Development of terms of reference for country reports;

VII.3 Establishment of a process for facilitation, peer review and dialogue;

VIII. Institutional modalities

United Nations Forum on Forests/[subscribing] States

VIII.1 The United Nations Forum on Forests to monitor the implementation of the international instrument, including through monitoring of:

- Mobilization of resources;
- Activities of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests related to the international instrument;
- Cooperation with other forest-related international processes;
- Forest law enforcement, governance and trade;

VIII.2 To identify forest-related priorities;

VIII.3 To consider and adopt amendments to the international instrument;

VIII.4 To consider and undertake any additional action at the international level that may be required for the achievement of the global goals of the international instrument in the light of experience gained;

Regional cooperation

VIII.5 Work with existing regional bodies related with forests or the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as Chair of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, through its Regional Forestry Commissions, to:

(a) Facilitate and strengthen regional cooperation and close collaboration with relevant regional and subregional organizations and processes and through building regional partnerships;

(b) Be complementary to and avoid duplication of existing processes;

(c) Be open to members of the Forum, members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, major groups and interested parties;

(d) [Should be held in alternating years to the Forum];

(e) Address issues identified in the multi-year programme of work, including through assessing implementation and progress towards achieving the global goals;

(f) Provide regional input to the Forum;

(g) Build awareness of the work of the Forum and the agreed Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests proposals for action;

(h) Ensure participation by the Forum secretariat;

Collaborative Partnership on Forests

VIII.6 Text explaining the relationship between the international instrument and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests [to be informed by the outcomes of the Forum deliberations];

Secretariat

VIII.7 The Forum secretariat shall serve as secretariat of instrument;

VIII.8 Functions of the secretariat;

IX. Means of implementation

[to be informed by the outcomes of the deliberations of the Forum]

Financial resources

IX.1 [Subscribing] States to:

(a) Strengthen existing forest-related funds hosted by members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including the National Forest Programme Facility, the Programme on Forests and the Bali Partnership Fund, to support national actions to implement sustainable forest management and commit to contribute to them;

(b) Create an effective enabling environment for private sector investment for sustainable forest management;

(c) Develop innovative financial mechanisms for generating revenue or public-private partnerships within context of sustainable forest management;

Incentives measures

IX.2 [Subscribing] State shall, as appropriate, adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable management of forests;

Research, capacity-building and training and technology transfer

IX.3 [Subscribing] States to:

(a) Develop, via the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, the Center for International Forestry Research and the World Agroforestry Centre in collaboration with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, a joint initiative on science and technology to support the implementation of the international instrument by assessing available information and producing reports on forest-related issues;

(b) Promote, via the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in collaboration with members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, exchange of experiences and good practice, and a clearing house mechanism to facilitate access by developing countries to better technology for sustainable forest management;

IX.4 [Subscribing] States to: promote effective protection, use and related benefit-sharing of traditional knowledge in sustainable forest management;

[X. Subscription

X.1 The international instrument shall be open for subscription by States and regional economic integration organizations through submission of a diplomatic note to the secretariat;

X.2 The secretariat shall serve as an immediate central contact for receiving and announcing the subscription of States or regional economic integration organizations to the international instrument;

X.3 The present international instrument becomes operational […].]

VI. Proposal of the United States of America

Structure and elements for a Voluntary [?] for Sustainable Forest Management (Codex Sylvanus)

The subscribing States/Members of the General Assembly of the United Nations:

1. Preamble

- Emphasize the multiple benefits provided by forests
- Emphasize the contribution of sustainable forest management to sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals
- Recall the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Forest Principles, the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, the establishment of the International Arrangement on Forests
- Welcome the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests
- Recognize the importance of forest governance and public-private partnerships
- Recognize the importance of international cooperation
- Recognize the importance of political commitment at all levels

2. Adoption/endorsement of a Codex Sylvanus

3. Principles

- National sovereignty over forests
- National responsibility for forests
- Role of international cooperation in supporting national efforts
- International obligations
- Contribution of the private sector, communities and other stakeholders
- Importance of cross-sectoral coordination at all levels
- Seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management

4. Global goals or strategic objectives

- Reversing forest cover loss
- Promoting forest benefits through sustainable forest management and legally harvested forest products
- Increasing effectively managed protected forest areas
- Mobilizing financial resources — domestic, foreign, public and private

5. National policies/actions

- Identify policies and measures for country action
- Strengthen public-private partnerships
- Identify/implement measures to improve cross-sectoral coordination
- Support regional cooperation efforts
- Include forests in national poverty reduction and development strategies
- Promote mutually supportive forest-related programmes of the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

6. Cooperation and means of implementation

- Better coordinate existing programmes and processes
- Initiate or strengthen public-private partnerships
- Promote research and development and technology transfer
- Promote international cooperation
- Strengthen regional processes
- Catalyse financial resources
- Facilitate international support, especially through the Collaborative Partnership on Forests
- Forest priorities of the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests are mutually supportive

7. Report and review

- Report progress on implementation to the United Nations Forum on Forests and the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests
- Assess progress/review of effectiveness in 2015

Annex
List of subscribing States

[Mechanism for informing the Secretary-General]

VII. Co-Chairs' draft indicative elements for a non-legally binding instrument

The following is a list of common elements for an indicative list of elements that could be considered in developing a [instrument/code/guidelines/international understanding]:

Context/preamble

- Recognition of global importance of forests
- Economic, social and environmental benefits
- Principles
- Need for political support
- Recognizing regional differences

Strategic objectives/goals

- Same as in resolution

Policies and measures

- Strengthening subregional initiatives

Means of implementation

- Technology transfer
- Funding mechanism
- Capacity-building
- Enhanced international cooperation and assistance
- Involvement of major groups

Institutional modalities

- Review in 2015
- Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests as secretariat for the instrument

Annex
Proposed list of elements of an understanding/instrument

Context/preamble

- Importance of forests and multiple benefits
- Concern over deforestation and forest degradation
- Sustainable forest management for benefit of present and future generations

- Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/ Intergovernmental Forum on Forests processes
- Role of forests in sustainable development (World Summit on Sustainable Development)
- Contribution of forests to the Millennium Development Goals (2005 World Summit)
- Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35
- Need to strengthen the International Arrangement on Forests
- Need for adequate means of implementation
- Special needs (developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition)
- Need for strong political commitment
- Shared global goals/strategic objectives
- National sovereignty over forests
- National responsibility for forests
- International obligations
- Need to reflect regional nuances and variations
- Need for policies and strategies to be relevant to national circumstances
- Role of international cooperation in supporting national efforts
- Importance of dialogue and cooperation at regional and subregional levels
- Importance of cross-sectoral coordination at all levels
- Importance of forest governance
- Contribution of major groups, for example, the private sector, communities and other stakeholders
- Need to address social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable forest management, using framework of seven thematic elements

Strategic objectives/goals

- Same as in resolution

Policies and measures

- Identify policy measures for country action through development and implementation of national forestry programme (or equivalent)
- Set national goals
- Integration with other policies (for example, national development plans, poverty reduction strategies)
- Identify/implement measures to improve cross-sectoral coordination

- Strengthen regional and subregional processes
- Strengthen public/private partnerships
- Secure participation of major groups
- Promote mutually supportive forest-related programmes of members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

Means of implementation

- Official development assistance for forest-related activities
- Mobilizing finance from private, public and voluntary sources
- Enabling environment for investment
- Existing forest-related funds
- Global forest fund
- Innovative financial mechanisms
- Payment for environmental services
- Transfer of environmentally sustainable technology
- Research and development (including clearing house)
- Support to scientific and technological innovations
- Capacity-building
- Tackling illegal forest-related activities/forest law enforcement
- Better coordination of existing programmes and processes
- International cooperation (including South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation)
- Peer review and monitoring, assessment and reporting

Institutional modalities

- Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests as secretariat for the instrument
- Submit voluntary national reports to the United Nations Forum on Forests on progress in implementation
- Assess effectiveness of instrument in 2015
- Adoption/subscription

Decisions

2006/201C

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Commission for Social Development

The Council elected **Andorra** to fill a postponed vacancy for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting, in 2007, of the Commission's forty-sixth session and expiring at the close of its forty-ninth session in 2011.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting, in 2007, of the Commission's forty-sixth session and expiring at the close of its forty-ninth session, in 2011.

Commission on Sustainable Development

The Council elected **Monaco** to fill a postponed vacancy for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting, in 2007, of the Commission's sixteenth session and expiring at the close of its eighteenth session, in 2010.

Executive Board of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Council elected **Grenada** and **Honduras** to fill postponed vacancies for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2007.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from African States, two members from Asian States, two members from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2007.

Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

The Council elected **Finland**, **Grenada** and the **Netherlands** to fill postponed vacancies for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2007.

The Council further postponed the election of three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2007.

Committee for Programme and Coordination

The Council nominated **Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)** for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2007.

The Council further postponed the nomination of two members from Western European and other States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning 1 January 2007.

2006/218

Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 2006

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 2006[210] and approved the proposed programme of work of the session.[211] At the same meeting, on the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the Council approved the requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its substantive session of 2006, under agenda item 2.[212]

2006/219

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 5 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development;[213]

(b) World Economic and Social Survey 2006: Diverging Growth and Development.[214]

2006/220

Multi-year work programme for the coordination segment and document considered under the item

At its 29th plenary meeting, on 17 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer to a resumed session the finalization of the multi-year work programme for the coordination segment and to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on sustained economic growth for social development, including poverty eradication and hunger.[215]

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[210] E/2006/100.

[211] E/2006/L.4.

[212] E/2006/78.

[213] E/2006/55.

[214] E/2006/50.

[215] E/2006/56.

2006/221
Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 34th meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To refer back to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations the non-governmental organization "Geneva Call" for its further consideration;

(b) To grant consultative status to the following non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

Aahung

Agence d'aide à la cooperation technique et au développement

All Africa Farmers Network

Amman Center for Human Rights Studies

Architectes de l'urgence

Association des parlementaires tunisiens

Association femmes enfants et développement

Association "for Sustainable Human Development"

Association of Former Diplomats of China

Association génération recherche action et formation pour l'environnement

Association of Language Testers in Europe

BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

Big Brothers Big Sisters International

Biopolitics International Organization

Building and Social Housing Foundation

Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid

Consortium d'appui aux actions pour la promotion et le développement de l'Afrique

Center for Strategic Research and Development of Georgia

Centre d'études pour réaliser l'espoir de l'enfant du désert

Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology

Cercle de l'auto-promotion et de l'excellence

Child Care Consortium

China International Institute of Multinational Corporations

China Association for International Science and Technology Corporation

Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy

Conectas Direitos Humanos

DiploFoundation

Eco-Accord Center for Environment and Sustainable Development

Eco-ecolo

Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs

Egyptian Organizations for Human Rights

European Federation for Transport and Environment

Foster Care Organization International

Fundación Alvaralice

Fundación Teletón México

Gaia mater

Global Village for Rehabilitation and Development

Group 484

Group of 78

Groupe Pivot-Droit et Citoyenneté des Femmes

Half the Sky Foundation

Imamia Medics International

Ingénieurs du monde

Institut de la gestion déléguée

Institut de politique familiale

Institute of International Sociology of Gorizia

Inter-European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development

International Association for Humanitarian Medicine Brock Chisholm

International Association for Integration, Dignity and Economic Advancement

International Association for Women's Mental Health

International Coastal and Ocean Organization

International Education for Peace Institute

International Society for Augmentative and Alternative Communication

Italian Association for Aid to Children

Korean Progressive Network 'Jinbonet'

Le forum pour l'integration des migrants

Leonard Cheshire Foundation

Lighthouse International

Maxim Institute

Mercury Institute

Movimiento Manuela Ramos

National Center for State Courts

National Environmental Trust

National Foundation for Women Legislators

National Rural Support Programme

Network of Ugandan Researchers and Research Users

New South Wales Council for Civil Liberties

Political and Ethical Knowledge on Economic Activities

Pride Youth Programs

Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini

Rede de Informações para o Terceiro Setor

Réseau d'information des aînées et aînés du Quebec

Rozan

Seniors Españoles para la Cooperación Técnica

Sinha Institute of Medical Science and Technology

Society for Initiatives in Rural Development and Environmental Protection

To Love Children Educational Foundation International

Traditions pour demain

Ubuntu Forum

United Nations Association of the United States of America

Urban Justice Center

Vikas Samiti

Vital Voices Global Partnership

Women's Environmental Development and Training

Women's Right to Education Programme

Women's Welfare Center

World for World Organization

World Children's Relief and Volunteer

World Jewellery Confederation

Roster

International Cost Engineering Council

International Partnership for Microbicides

International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation

International Police Commission

International Society of Addiction Medicine

International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems

World Council of Muslim Communities

(c) To reclassify one non-governmental organization from special consultative status to general consultative status:

Association of Medical Doctors of Asia

(d) To reclassify one organization from roster to special consultative status:

World ORT Union

(e) Not to reclassify one organization:

Armenian Relief Society

(f) To note that the Committee took note of the quadrennial reports of the following organizations (years of reporting in parentheses):

Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur (2001-2004)

United for Intercultural Action (2001-2004)

Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (2001-2004)

Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America (2001-2004)

International Council on Management of Population Programmes (2001-2004)

International Shinto Foundation (2001-2004)

Jaime Guzman Errazuriz Foundation (2001-2004)

International Women's Rights Action Watch (2001-2004)

Asian Federation of Laryngectomees Association (2001-2004)

Canadian Environmental Network (2001-2004)

Centre Africain de récherche interdisciplinaire (2001-2004)

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (2001-2004)

Fundación de Ayuda Contra la Drogadiccion (2001-2004)

American Jewish Committee (2001-2004)

Global Rights (2001-2004)

Greek Council for Refugees (2001-2004)

Rotary International (2001-2004)

Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (2001-2004)

American Association of Jurists (2001-2004)

Center for Migration Studies of New York (2001-2004)

Coalition against Trafficking in Women (2001-2004)

League of Women Voters of the United States (2001-2004)

Susila Dharma International Association (2001-2004)

Association of the Bar of the City of New York (2001-2004)

Equality Now (2001-2004)

International Federation for Home Economics (2001-2004)

Pathways to Peace (2001-2004)

Peace Child International (2001-2004)

Australian Catholic Social Justice Council (2001-2004)

International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (2001-2004)

Unitarian Universalist Association (2001-2004)

Association culturelle d'aide à la promotion éducative et sociale (2001-2004)

Elizabeth Seton Federation (2001-2004)

European Law Students Association (2001-2004)

Family Care International (2001-2004)

Transnational Radical Party (1999-2002)

International Press Institute (1997-2000)

Islamic Relief (1997-2000)

Sociologists for Women in Society (1999-2002)

International Muslim Women's Union (2000-2003)

Association of United Families International (1999-2002)

World Trade Center Association (1997-2000)

(g) To note that the Committee decided to close consideration of the request for consultative status made by the following organizations:

Women and Child Development Organization

World Assembly of Muslim Youth

2006/222

Application of the non-governmental organization International Lesbian and Gay Association

At its 34th meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided not to grant consultative status to the non-governmental organization International Lesbian and Gay Association.

2006/223

Application of the non-governmental organization People in Need

At its 35th meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided not to grant consultative status to the non-governmental organization People in Need.

2006/224

Withdrawal of status of the non-governmental organization Islamic African Relief Agency

At its 35th meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the status of the non-governmental organization Islamic African Relief Agency.

2006/225

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 35th meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To grant the following 55 non-governmental organizations consultative status:

Special consultative status

African Youth Movement
Aids Alliance in Nigeria
Asociación Civil Consorcio Desarollo y Justicia
Asociación Conciencia
Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa
Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII
Austrian Federal Economic Chamber
Brazilian Foundation of America
Business Council for Sustainable Energy
Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies

China Education Association for International Exchange

Deniz Feneri Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Dernegi

Drug Free America Foundation

European Union of Jewish Students

Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe

Fondation Chantal Biya

Fundacion para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

HELIO International

Henri Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue

Humanity First

Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals

Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee

International Association of Y's Men's Clubs

International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation

International Committee for Arab-Israeli Reconciliation

International Federation of Family Associations of Missing Persons from Armed Conflicts

International Forestry Students Association

International Organization for Peace, Care and Relief

International Relations Students Association of McGill University

Israel Womens Network

Kids First Fund

LatCrit

Leadership Watch

Macedonian Center for International Cooperation

MaterCare International

Mental Disability Rights International

Mujer para la Mujer A.C.

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

Population Services International

Pro-femmes/Twese Hamwe

Rooftops Canada

Russian Peace Foundation

Save Africa Concerts Foundation

Secours Populaire Français

Tchad Agir pour l'environnement

Tides Center

Turkish Section of European Renewable Energy Association

Union pour la promotion de la femme nigerienne

West Africa Network for Peacebuilding

World Peace and Economic Development Organization

Youth Empowerment Alliance

Roster

AIGA

Dhammakaya Foundation

European Garage Equipment Association

(b) To reclassify the following non-governmental organization from Roster to special consultative status:

Federation for Peace and Conciliation

(c) To note that the Committee took note of the quadrennial reports of the following 27 organizations (years of reporting indicated in parentheses):

Christian Children's Fund (2001-2004)

Covenant House (2001-2004)

Foundation for International Training (2001-2004)

Fundación privada intervida (2001-2004)

Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (2001-2004)

International Association for Impact Assessment (2001-2004)

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (2001-2004)

International Centre for Ethnic Studies (2001-2004)

International Road Transport Union (2001-2004)

International Save the Children's Alliance (2001-2004)

International Service for Human Rights (2000-2003)

Islamic Relief (2001-2004)

Latin American Human Rights Association (2000-2003)

Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (2001-2004)

League of Kenya Women Voters (2001-2004)

Mani Tese '76 (2001-2004)

Mediterranean Council for Burns and Fire Disasters (2001-2004)

National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs (2000-2003)

ORBICOM — Reseau des chaires UNESCO en communication (2001-2004)

Oxfam America (2001-2004)

Qatar Charitable Society (2001-2004)

Rural Reconstruction Nepal (2001-2004)

Tebtebba Foundation (2001-2004)

Women's World Summit Foundation (1999-2002)

World Evangelical Alliance (2001-2004)

World Movement of Mothers (2001-2004)

World Vision International (2001-2004)

(d) To note that the Committee closed consideration of the request for consultative status made by the following two organizations:

Human Rights International Alliance

New Millennium Peace Foundation

2006/226

Dates of the 2007 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and provisional agenda

At its 35th meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the 2007 regular session of the Committee will be held from 22 January to 2 February 2007 and its resumed session from 14 to 18 May 2007;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the 2007 session of the Committee as set out below.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2007 session of the Committee

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
    (a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from the previous session of the Committee;
    (b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;

(c) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which have merged with other non-governmental organizations.

4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:

   (a) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Council;

   (b) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Council.

5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat.

6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:

   (a) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;

   (b) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;

   (c) Other related matters.

7. Implementation of Economic and Social Council decision 2001/295.

8. Consideration of special reports.

9. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.

10. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2007 session of the Committee.

11. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

2006/227

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council on coordination, programme and other questions

At its 36th meeting, on 24 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2005/06.[216]

At its 41st meeting, on 27 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President, the Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;[217]

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[216] E/2006/66.

[217] E/2006/65.

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations system-wide policy and strategy on gender mainstreaming.[218]

2006/228
Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fourteenth session and provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Commission

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fourteenth session[219] and approved the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Commission as set out below.

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2006/2007 (policy session):
    (a) Energy for sustainable development;
    (b) Industrial development;
    (c) Air pollution/atmosphere;
    (d) Climate change.
4. Other matters.
5. Provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifteenth session.

2006/229
Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions

At its 37th meeting, on 24 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme on its ninth special session[220] and the report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the work of its twenty-third session.[221]

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[218] E/2006/83.

[219] *Official Records of the Economic an Social Council, Supplement No. 9* (E/2006/29).

[220] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/61/25).

[221] E/2006/57.

2006/230
Proclamation of an International Year of Forests

At its 37th meeting, on 24 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council, recognizing the need to raise awareness of forest-related issues, decided to recommend that the General Assembly, at its sixty-first session, proclaim 2011 as the International Year of Forests.

2006/231
Dates and venue for the seventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

At its 37th meeting, on 24 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided that the seventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests will be held from 16 to 27 April 2007 in New York.

2006/232
Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-seventh session and provisional agenda, dates and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-seventh session;[222]

(b) Decided that the thirty-eighth session of the Commission shall be held in New York from 27 February to 2 March 2007;

(c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

   Note by the Secretariat on the state of preparation of documentation for the session

3. Demographic and social statistics:

   (a) Education statistics (programme review);

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[222] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 4* (E/2006/24).

Documentation

Report of the programme reviewer

(b) Population and housing censuses;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(c) Migration statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) Health statistics;

Documentation

Report of the World Health Organization

(e) Washington Group on Disability Measurement.

Documentation

Report of the Washington Group on Disability Measurement

4. Economic statistics:

(a) National accounts;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

(b) Agricultural statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(c) Industrial statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) Distributive-trade statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(e) Integrated economic statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair

(f) Energy statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Energy Statistics

(g) Statistics of international trade in services;

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services

(h) Information and communication technology statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technologies for Development

(i) Finance statistics;

Documentation

Report of the International Monetary Fund

(j) International Comparison Programme;

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

(k) Price statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics

Report of the Ottawa Group on Price Indexes

(l) Informal sector statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics

5. National resources and environment statistics: environmental accounting.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the London Group on Environmental Accounting

6. Activities not classified by field:

(a) Coordination and integration of statistical programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Committee on the Coordination of Statistical Activities

(b) Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division);

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the work programme of the United Nations Statistics Division

(c) Management issues in national statistical offices: Access to microdata;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) Statistics of human development;

Documentation

Report of the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme

(e) International economic and social classifications;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the International Labour Office

(f) Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata;

Documentation

Report of the Task Force to Establish Standards on Data and Metadata Exchange

(g) Coordination of ongoing methodological work;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(h) Statistical capacity-building;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Steering Committee of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-first Century (PARIS 21)

(i) Dissemination of statistics by the United Nations Statistics Division;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(j) Development indicators;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(k) Follow-up to Economic and Social Council policy decisions.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

7. Provisional agenda and dates for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General containing the multi-year programme of work of the Commission

8. Report of the Commission on its thirty-eighth session.

2006/233
Report of the Commission on Population and Development on the work of its thirty-ninth session and provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-ninth session[223] and decided to transmit the report to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, to be held during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.[224]

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

   Report of the Bureau of the Commission on its intersessional meeting

3. Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, focusing on the changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

   Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on the changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

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[223] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 5* (E/2006/25).

[224] In accordance with its decision 2004/2, the Commission will hold, immediately following the close of its thirty-ninth session, the first meeting of its fortieth session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chairman and other officers of the Commission, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules and procedure of the functional commissions of the Council.

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: changing age structures of populations and their implications for development.

5. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population, 2006

6. Provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fortieth session.

2006/234

High-level panel discussion on the gender dimensions of international migration

At its 38th meeting, on 25 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the summary submitted by the Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women to the General Assembly.

High-level panel discussion on the gender dimensions of international migration

1. At its 9th meeting, on 2 March 2006, the Commission on the Status of Women held a high-level panel discussion on the theme "The gender dimensions of international migration". The panellists were Monica Boyd, Canada Research Chair in Sociology, University of Toronto; Manuel Orozco, Senior Associate, Inter-American Dialogue, United States of America; Ndioro Ndiaye, Deputy Director-General, International Organization for Migration, Geneva; Maruja Milagros B. Asis, Director of Research and Publications, Scalabrini Migration Centre, Philippines; and Irena Omelaniuk, Migration Adviser, World Bank. The panel was moderated by Carmen Maria Gallardo (El Salvador), Chairperson of the Commission.

2. The high-level panel discussion provided the opportunity for the Commission to examine the multidimensional aspects of international migration from a gender perspective and to provide input to the General Assembly at its High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, to be held in New York on 14 and 15 September 2006.

3. Women were active participants in migration within and between countries. Statistics indicated, for example, that the proportion of women among

international migrants had reached 51 per cent in more developed regions. Women moved on their own as the principal wage earners or for family reunification purposes. Most women moved voluntarily, but women and girls were also forced to migrate owing to conflict and violence. There was increasing recognition that gender biases existed in the migration process, resulting in women's experiences being different from those of men, including in relation to exit and entry and in countries of destination. Causes and outcomes of migration could be very different for women and for men.

4. The linkages between migration and development were identified as critical. A holistic and comprehensive approach was required to address the multidimensional aspects of international migration. Poverty and lack of access to economic resources were identified as main factors influencing the propensity of women to migrate. Increased socio-economic development, including through investments in the health sector, might lead to disincentives for migration. Increased gender equality within countries of origin might also reduce women's need for and interest in migration, including for economic reasons. Perceptions about the roles of women and men, relationships within households and resource allocations determined the ability of women to make migration decisions autonomously, to contribute to decision-making on migration within the household and to access resources for migration.

5. Insufficient information was available on the impact of migration of both women and men on the families remaining in the countries of origin. A closer examination of the structural conditions, including underdevelopment and poverty, that led people to migrate and leave their families behind was needed. The importance of national policies in ensuring the welfare of those left behind was noted, and it was recommended that the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development give attention to that issue.

6. The empowerment of women in the migration process required the increased participation of women in migration decisions. The empowerment of migrant women should be given specific attention in migration policies and legislation. The need for countries of origin and destination to examine their exit and entry policies to determine the impact on women was noted, as well as the need for greater collaboration between ministries to ensure increased attention to gender equality and the linkages between gender equality, migration and development.

7. It was recognized that the migration of women and men was linked to specific demand for different types of labour. In some countries, the demand for labour in traditionally male-dominated jobs, for example, in construction, led to high levels of male migration. In other countries, the demand for care workers led to increased labour migration of women. Participants noted, however, that the care sector was often a precarious and unprotected sector.

8. Agreements between countries of origin and countries of destination to encourage and facilitate migration were generally economically driven. Gender equality issues were often not given attention in such agreements, which could result in negative impacts on women. The issue of "brain drain" was raised, and it was pointed out that some developing countries had experienced a huge migration of professionals, including women, to developed countries to earn higher incomes.

9. The living and working conditions of both legal and undocumented migrant women workers should be examined further, including to identify their mistreatment and abuse. Violence against women migrants was cited as a critical issue. The issue of racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination were also raised by some participants. Gender-sensitive rights-based approaches to migration should include promotion and protection of the rights of migrant women workers, through, for example, the development of an enabling international environment, the ratification and implementation of international legal instruments, including the labour standards of the International Labour Organization and the harmonization of national legislation. Legal frameworks should meet the needs of both States and migrants. Partnerships with trade unions and training for police and border officials were recommended. The key role of non-governmental organizations in promoting the rights of migrant women was highlighted.

10. In some countries, evidence suggested that men migrants remitted more than women because their earnings were higher. In other cases, however, women tended to remit more because the ratio of migrant women to men was higher. Women tended to be the main receivers of remittances and generally invested in education and health care for their children. Both senders and recipients of remittances faced major constraints in having access to financial institutions. Banks and other financial institutions should improve their services. Further research on gender and remittances was needed.

11. Countries of origin and countries of destination both shared responsibility for the welfare of migrant women. The need for awareness-raising on the contributions of women migrants in destination countries was highlighted. The contributions, while significant, often remained invisible because of the concentration of female migrant workers in the private sphere. The importance of fostering greater sensitivity to the diversity of cultures among migrants was also raised.

12. Attention was drawn to the need to address the social challenges related to migration in countries of destination and the need to link the social and economic aspects of migration. Migrant women themselves could play a key role in addressing social challenges. The important contribution of diaspora communities in providing support to migrant women, including in relation to integration into destination countries, was highlighted. Migrant associations and migrant non-governmental organizations could play an important role in addressing the challenges of migration.

13. Trafficking was recognized as a development issue that cut across the Millennium Development Goals, particularly the goals on poverty eradication and gender equality and the empowerment of women. The majority of trafficked women came from low-income, socially deprived circumstances, mostly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. In countries without comprehensive social security systems, women became vulnerable to trafficking and often ended up in unregulated labour sectors.

14. The forced absence of women through trafficking led to the breakdown of families, the neglect of children and the elderly, and negative impacts on health and education. Trafficking could force children into work, denying them education and reinforcing the illiteracy and poverty cycles that hindered development efforts. It could have a negative impact on public health services, including upon the return

of victims of trafficking. It was noted that such impacts of trafficking had been researched inadequately and indicators to measure effectively the impacts on families were lacking.

15. It was recommended that organizations focusing on migration, including the International Organization for Migration, investigate the causes of trafficking and develop comprehensive indicators for cross-country analyses. Models for assessing trafficking flows, identifying early warning signals and assessing the impact of trafficking on countries of origin, including costs to public health systems, were needed. Evaluations of counter-trafficking programmes should include analyses of labour market factors and the role of recruiters. The need for effective legal measures to address trafficking in women and girls, as well as for cross-border collaboration, including on monitoring and prosecution, was also highlighted.

2006/235
Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fiftieth session[225] and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission set out below:

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century":

   (a) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern, and further actions and initiatives;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl-child

   (b) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;

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[225] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2006/27 and Corr.1).

(c) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes, with a particular focus on the priority theme

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

Report of the joint workplan of the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on the activities of the Fund to eliminate violence against women

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the thirty-seventh session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme of work of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women for the biennium 2008-2009

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

Documentation

Letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council addressed to the Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women

Note by the Secretariat as input to the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2007 of the Economic and Social Council

6. Provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-first session.

2006/236

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with reports of the follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund on the first regular session of 2006 and decisions adopted by the Board at the first regular session of 2006;[226]

(b) Joint report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[227]

(c) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first, second and annual sessions of 2005;[228]

(d) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2006;[229]

(e) Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[230]

(f) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2005;[231]

(g) Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme for 2005.[232]

2006/237

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957 in which the Assembly had requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions, in which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(a) Took note of the requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the letter dated 8 March 2006 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[233] and the letter dated 30 May 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Estonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;[234]

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-first session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from seventy to seventy-two States.

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[226] DP/2006/15 and DP/2006/16.

[227] E/2006/5.

[228] E/2005/34/Rev.1-E/ICEF/2005/5/Rev.1.

[229] E/2006/34 (Part I)-E/ICEF/2006/5 (Part I) and Add.1.

[230] E/2006/6-E/ICEF/2006/3.

[231] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 16* (E/2006/36).

[232] E/2006/14.

[233] E/2006/3.

[234] E/2006/82.

2006/238

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-fourth session;[235]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Social Development

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

    (a) Promoting full employment and decent work for all;

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on promoting full employment

    (b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

        (i) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

        (ii) World Programme of Action for Youth;

        (iii) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

        (iv) Family issues, policies and programmes;

    (c) Emerging issues.

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General: implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth

    Report of the Secretary-General: major developments in the area of ageing since the Second World Assembly on Ageing

    Note by the Secretary-General: monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

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[235] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 6* (E/2006/26).

4. Programme questions and other matters:

   (a) Programme performance and implementation for the biennium 2004-2005;

   (b) Proposed programme of work for the biennium 2008-2009;

   (c) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General: nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

   Note by the Secretary-General: report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

   Note by the Secretary-General: draft programme of work of the Division for Social Policy and Development for the biennium 2008-2009

5. Provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission.

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fifth session.

2006/239
Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fifteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixteenth session

At its 41st meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fifteenth session;[236]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixteenth session as set out below, on the understanding that at its intersessional meetings the Commission would examine and finalize the provisional agenda and documentation, taking into account the proposal contained in annex XIV to the report of the Commission on its fifteenth session (see also chapter IX, paragraph 177).

Provisional agenda and documentation for the sixteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

A. Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

3. World crime trends and responses: general overview and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

4. Thematic discussion: "Globalization and economic crime, with particular emphasis on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism".

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[236] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 10* (E/2006/30).

5. Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime:

   (a) United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

   (b) United Nations Convention against Corruption.

7. Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism.

8. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

9. Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

10. Policy directives for the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

11. Strengthening the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body.

12. Administrative and budgetary questions.

13. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session.

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixteenth session.

B. Documentation

1. Election of officers.

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31)

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work

   (Legislative authority: rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Council resolution 1992/1 and decisions 1997/232 and 2005/249)

3. World crime trends and responses: general overview and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

   Documentation

   Note by the Executive Director on world crime trends and responses

   Report of the Executive Director on the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

   (Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 57/170 and Council resolutions 1992/22, 1999/23 and ... [E/CN.15/2006/L.1/Add.1])

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/21)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council decision 1989/56)

4. Thematic discussion: "Globalization and economic crime, with particular emphasis on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism".

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as required)

5. Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 60/177 and Council resolution ... [E/CN.15/2006/L.8/Rev.1])

6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the fight against transnational crime

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 57/168, 58/169, 59/157 and 60/175)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Convention against Corruption

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 40/243, 55/61, 56/186, 56/260, 57/169, 59/155 and 60/175)

Report of the Secretary-General on the study on fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/26)

Report of the Executive Director on international cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims

(Legislative authority: Council resolution ... [E/CN.15/2006/L.14/Rev.1])

7. **Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism.**

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 58/136, 59/153 and 60/175)

8. **Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.**

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 2004/28, 2005/22 and ...)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct

(Legislative authority: Council resolution ... [E/CN.15/2006/L.5/Rev.1])

Report of the Secretary-General on protection against trafficking in cultural property

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/34)

9. **Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.**

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(Legislative authority: Council resolution ... [E/CN.15/2006/L.8/Rev.1])

10. **Policy directives for the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.**

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the strategic framework for the period 2008 2009 (as required)

Note by the Secretariat on nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (as required)

11. Strengthening the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body.

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body

    (Legislative authority: Council resolution ... [E/CN.15/2006/L.12/Rev.1])

12. Administrative and budgetary questions.

    Documentation

    Report of the Executive Director on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: consolidated budget outline for 2008-2009

    Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget outline for 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

    (Legislative authority: Council resolution ... [E/CN.15/2006/L.12/Rev.1])

13. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session.

    (Legislative authority: rule 9 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Council decisions 2002/238 and 2005/249)

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixteenth session.

2006/240
Appointment of a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 41st meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the appointment, by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session, of Michèle Ramis-Plum (France) to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

2006/241
Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fiftieth session of the Commission

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-ninth session[237] and approved the provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the

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[237] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8* (E/2006/28).

Commission set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the fiftieth session.

Provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate [theme and sub-themes to be decided].
4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.
5. Drug demand reduction:
    (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
    (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.
6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
    (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
    (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
        (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
        (ii) Countering money-laundering;
        (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.
7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
    (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
    (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
    (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
        (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
        (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;
    (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

9. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission as its governing body.

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

11. Organization of the work of the Commission:

    (a) Consideration of the timing of and approach to the final review of progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

    (b) Consideration of the timing and theme of the ministerial-level segment to be convened by the Commission.

12. Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission.

13. Other business.

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth session.

2006/242
Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.[238]

2006/243
Recommendations contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its fifth session

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,[239] namely, decisions I to IV and its programme budget implications related to draft decisions I and III.

2006/244
Applications of intergovernmental organizations for observer status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided:

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[238] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 41* and corrigendum (A/61/41 and Corr.1).

[239] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 23* (E/2006/43).

(a) To grant observer status to the intergovernmental organizations Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development[240] and the South Centre;[241]

(b) To defer consideration of the application of the intergovernmental organizations Ramsar Convention[242] and International Emergency Management Organization[243] to its resumed substantive session.

2006/245

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the World Tourism Organization

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer to its resumed substantive session the consideration of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the World Tourism Organization.[244]

2006/246

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of following reports:

(a) Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;[245]

(b) Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;[246]

(c) Economic trends, as well as risks and opportunities, for the economies in the Economic Commission for Europe region;[247]

(d) Overview of the Economic Report on Africa 2006: "Recent economic trends in Africa and prospects for 2006";[248]

(e) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2006";[249]

(f) Latin America and the Caribbean: economic situation and outlook, 2005-2006;[250]

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[240] E/2006/76.

[241] E/2006/68.

[242] E/2006/21.

[243] E/2006/87.

[244] E/2006/70.

[245] E/2006/15.

[246] E/2006/15/Add.1.

[247] E/2006/16.

[248] E/2006/17.

[249] E/2006/18.

[250] E/2006/19.

(g) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 2005-2006.[251]

2006/247
Human settlements

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its relevant resolutions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda:[252]

(a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;[253]

(b) Decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-first session;

(c) Requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda for consideration by the Council at its substantive session of 2007.

2006/248
Report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the work of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control to the Council at its substantive session of 2008.

2006/249
Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.[254]

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[251] E/2006/20.

[252] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[253] E/2006/71.

2006/250

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the following reports:

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-second session;[255]

(b) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board.[256]

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;[257]

(b) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on the work of its third session;[258]

(c) Report of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights.[259]

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council also took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions.[260]

2006/251

Information and Communication Technologies Task Force

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the fourth and final annual report of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force;

(b) Welcomed the valuable contribution of the Task Force to harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies as powerful tools with which to foster socio-economic development and contribute to the realization of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

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[254] A/61/67-E/2006/13.

[255] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 3* (E/2006/23).

[256] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2).

[257] E/2006/65.

[258] E/2006/80.

[259] E/2006/86.

[260] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 2* (E/2006/22).

(c) Reiterated the need to sustain and further strengthen multi-stakeholder cross-sectoral dialogue on the role of information and communication technologies in development, and to this end encouraged the development of multi-stakeholder processes at the international level aimed at engaging all stakeholders in open and inclusive collaborative initiatives and partnerships to enhance the impact of information and communication technologies on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

(d) In this context, took note of the initiative of the Secretary-General to launch the Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development and requested the Secretary-General to include information on the activities of the Alliance in his annual report to the Economic and Social Council.

2006/252

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of draft decisions I, III and IV, contained in the first part of report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,[261] and draft decisions II, III and V, contained in the second part of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,[262] to its resumed substantive session.

2006/253

Report of the Committee for Development Policy

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its eighth session[263] to its resumed substantive session.

2006/254

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its ninth session[264] to its resumed substantive session.

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[261] E/2006/32 (Part I).

[262] E/2006/32 (Part II).

[263] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 13* (E/2006/33).

[264] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 11* (E/2006/31).

2006/255
Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its sixth session and provisional agenda for its seventh session

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its sixth session;[265]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Forum as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the seventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations
3. Multi-year programme of work.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General
4. Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General
5. Multi-stakeholder dialogue.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat transmitting discussion papers submitted by major groups
6. Enhanced cooperation and policy and programme coordination, including further guidance to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General

   Collaborative Partnership on Forests framework 2007
7. Other matters.
8. Date and venue for the eighth session of the Forum.
9. Provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Forum.
10. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its seventh session.

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[265] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 22* and corrigendum (E/2006/42 and Corr.2).

2006/256

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following draft resolution and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, according to which the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence[266] was renamed the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund and became an integral part of the Programme,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, in which it decided that, until the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime decided otherwise, the account referred to in article 30 of the Convention[267] would be operated within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003, in which it decided that, until the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption decided otherwise, the account referred to in article 62 of the Convention[268] would be operated within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund,

"*Taking note* of the Secretary-General's bulletin on the organization of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[269] by which the Secretary-General decided that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime would be established to implement the Organization's drug programme and crime programme in an integrated manner and that the Executive Director would be responsible for all the activities of the Office, as well as its administration,

"*Considering* that, starting from the biennium 2004-2005, a consolidated budget for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has been prepared, including budgets for its drug and crime programmes,

"*Considering also* that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and relevant subsequent resolutions, already provides its views and guidance on the proposed biennial programme plan and on the crime programme, which forms the basis for the formulation of the proposed programme budget for the next biennium and whose narrative part is subsequently considered by the Commission,

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[266] See Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 B (XXXIX).

[267] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

[268] Resolution 58/4, annex.

[269] ST/SGB/2004/6.

"*Noting* the delegation of authority for the management of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund from the Secretary-General to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna,

"*Considering* that it would be opportune to grant the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice the same powers with respect to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs has with respect to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

"1. *Authorizes* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal United Nations policymaking body on crime prevention and criminal justice issues, to approve, on the basis of the proposals of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, bearing in mind the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, including its administrative and programme support costs budget, other than expenditures borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, without prejudice to the powers of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[270] as provided for in that Convention, and to the powers of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as provided for in that Convention;[271]

"2. *Requests* the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit its comments and recommendations on the biennial consolidated budget for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

"3. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2007 on how it plans to carry out those administrative and financial functions;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promulgate financial rules for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund."

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[270] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

[271] Resolution 58/4, annex.